The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Personal Policy—New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Cabinet Disposed of—Henry A. Wise and Judge Douglas—Rumors, Gossips and Small Talk About Things in General.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 31, 1858.

No doubt can any longer exist as to the line of personal policy which the President has marked out for himself, and is pursuing—a line almost as narrow and dangerous as the single hair from the beard of Mahomet, on which the faithful are bridged over to Paradise and its awaiting joys. The whole programme is before us now, and we can pretty well judge the conception on its merits.

The pledge given by Mr. BUCHANAN to the Democratic Party, that he "would never appear before it as a candidate for reëlection," will doubtless be "kept to the ear," if his present plan should prove successful. But this promise has already been "broken to the sense," and in a manner which impudently threatens the continued existence of that party as a political power. Democracy, at one time—and not so long ago either—had nothing to expect from JAMES BUCHANAN, except his bitterest opposition; and as gratitude seems the "unknown quantity" in public problems, there certainly are no associations in the present which should make the President sacrifice his personal hopes to promote the interest of that party which the best years of his youth were passed in an attempt to ruin.

His policy, then, and the course by which he hopes to force himself on the Charleston Convention, is to break down all prominent national Democrats, either by creating arbitrary tests which they cannot or will not swallow, or by fomenting divisions in the States they represent, so that those States may appear at Charleston with a divided and hostile delegation.

It is thus in New-York, where we find all sections of the Democracy represented and encouraged by some Federal officer. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who is and has been openly hostile to the powers that be in Tammany Hall, finds in the President a steady and undeviating backer; while, through a strange inconsistency, Mr. HOWELL COBB, by listening to the arguments of your members of Congress, has practically nullified all Mr. SCHELL'S appointments, and the result is that all your Custom-House patronage has been used as a lever to keep the Democratic Party disorganized. This exactly plays into the President's hands, and the issue of matters in their present state must be, that your New-York delegation must either go to Charleston divided, when no attention will be paid to it, or as a unit, in favor of "begging JAMES BUCHANAN to allow himself again to be made a candidate." If HORATIO SEYMOUR were elected to the Senate next Fall—as might possibly be done if your City and State Democracy were united; and if, when he got there, any question should arise which would bring him prominently before the country, it is generally conceded that he would make a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination. But this danger will, of course, be obviated by the success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S plan. As to DANIEL S. DICKINSON, the only other possible New-York candidate, he estranged from himself the bone and sinew—the working and leading men—of the old Hardshell organization, by the active and open part which he took in favor of the Wood faction at the last Syracuse Convention. He there appeared as the oily and pliant instrument of FERNANDO WOOD; and when he opposed such men as were embraced in the Committee having JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., for its Chairman, he was guilty of political suicide, and entitled himself to the epitaph (which his own great scriptural knowledge will enable him to appreciate) that "he died as the fool dieth," by his own act and deed. That Committee had been organized and was controlled by his special friends; men attached to him for the Roman firmness with which he was supposed to cling to principles of right; and when he alienated these from him, he should have understood that he was kicking down the ladder which gave him the best prospect of ascending to the elevation of power. So much for the State of New-York. We see that Mr. BUCHANAN has nothing to fear from the only two possible candidates to be found in that powerful region.

The State of Ohio—erewhile a good Democratic State—has been driven out of the Democratic Party by the policy of successive Presidents, now consummated in the indorsement of "Lecompton" under the present Administration. If Mr. BUCHANAN had wished in good faith to strengthen the party which elected him, and bring back recusant States to its fold, he would have clung steadfastly to the Cincinnati Platform, adhered closely to the principles of territorial sovereignty, embodied in the original Kansas Nebraska bill introduced by Judge DOUGLAS, and never would have indorsed the outrageous and unnecessary Lecompton measure, which is now the chief and most dangerous weapon in the hands of the Republicans when assaulting Democratic men and principles. Ohio has now no candidate for the Presidency, nor if it had, could such candidate offer the South the indispensable *bonus* of carrying his own State along with him.

In Indiana Mr. BUCHANAN'S plan seems to work with peculiar success. Lecompton has split the party hopelessly there, and between the two divisions Senator BRIGHT lies crushed and mangled on the ground. He was caught in the Lecompton steel-trap, and so disfigured over the head and breast as never to be presentable to a Northern organization for a united vote.

In Illinois we have the battle-ground of Freedom, where the fate of the Democratic Party as a national party is to be decided for weal or woe, with such forces and resources as Judge DOUGLAS, on behalf of the regular Democratic organization, can collect and use against the organized Federal profligacy and corruption which are at work for his overthrow. DOUGLAS was and is undoubtedly Mr. BUCHANAN'S most dangerous competitor, and we all know that "Lecompton" was the infernal machine devised and exploded to kill him off. That dangerous piece of ordnance, however, was a good deal overloaded, and no sufficient allowance made for the natural recoil. Its effect may be to split and distract the Democracy of that fine old Democratic western stronghold, which even cast its electoral vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1840, when Democracy was beaten from one end of the Union to the other, and had hardly enough States left in its organization to swear by.

Judge DOUGLAS has the whole Democratic organization at his back, and every private in the rank and file understands the drift of the President, and will enter the contest with very much the feelings of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy,—

"Each feels as if success for all
Depends on him alone."

Young and old, the bedridden and beardless, men in the prime of life and cripples in need of "Ready Relief,"—every live Democrat in the State has volunteered his wagon when he had one, his legs when he had none, or a crutch and a leg, all other means failing, to scour the country and bring up every Democratic soldier and every man with a heart capable of appreciating independence, to the polls.

We thus see that New-York, Ohio and Illinois have all been disposed of, or attempted to be disposed of, while Pennsylvania is kept solid at the President's back. All feuds and wounds in that favored State have had the promptest medical attention, and treasury-plasters have been liberally supplied to all the sore heads round that neighborhood.

As to the Cabinet, Mr. BUCHANAN very properly considers that "Lecompton" has killed off all connected with it except himself, its originator. If HOWELL COBB, TOUCEY, or BROWN the Postmaster, should be taken up, there would be arrayed against each one of them all the evil influences of Lecompton at the North, with none of its advantages as a *test-question* for the South. If any one identified with that political torpedo *be* taken, it must be the originator of the torpedo, and not one of the half-innocent, half-guilty parties whom he used to convey it to its destination. The torpedo, in fact, must either be ignored by the South—as the most wise and conservative men there wish it to be—or the South must take the dangerous missile to its bosom, fondle it, play with it, pet it propose and give gold medals to its designer, and make the designer its candidate expressly on the ground that the torpedo is of his particular workmanship. The Cabinet thus effectually disposed of, and New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois thrown out of the ring, the President considers—and with much apparent plausibility—that the Convention will be compelled to "solicit his reacceptance," in the absence of any other prominent Northern man, having a large Democratic State at his back.

So much for Mr. BUCHANAN'S personal policy; and it remains to be seen whether this course will throw the Administration out of the Democratic Party, or succeed in ejecting from the party the individuals he has made war upon. Certain we are that the Democratic Party can live without the Administration; but it is not by any means so clear that the Administration could live—at least comfortably—without the Democratic Party.

It is now generally conceded that the next Congress will have a Republican majority, chiefly, if not solely, through the course pursued and persisted in by the President in his abandonment of the principles upon which he was elected. When this condition of things is fairly before the country, we must see whether the Democratic Party will not lay the accountability at the proper door, and take speedy steps for restoring its organization and platform to that integrity in which alone true and permanent safety can be found. With a clear opposition majority in the House, and should Mr. BUCHANAN persist in such practices as those we have complained of, it is neither impossible nor improbable that, for the first time in the history of our country, a President should be impeached by a full vote of the popular branch of Government. A committee charged with investigating the means by which "Lecompton" was carried in the House could hardly fail (unless blinded by the *same* means) to obtain abundant evidence against the Executive. In this connection let us suggest that the little episode narrated in our last about the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, together with a rigid investigation of the books, money-accounts and payrolls in the Surveyor's Office of your City, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, might result in some rather interesting revelations. We know exactly *what* we know, but don't care to say much more at present. Is it yet too late for the President to do right in the matter, and avoid these distressing exposures? The great bulk of the Democratic Party regard the course of the Executive more with sorrow than anger, and would hail his return to sound principles with all the joy of the scriptural father over his repentant prodigal. It is not too late, if he wishes seriously to repair the injuries he has done and is threatened with.

Mr. SICKLES and MAN. HART are already casting round them for "an available compromise candidate" to represent Mr. SICKLES in Congress. This, of course, is a desperate resolve, only to be acted on in the last extremity; and, meantime, all the resources of the Navy Yard and Surveyor's Office will be strained to their uttermost to enable Mr. SICKLES to represent himself. Nearly all the men in the Engineer's Department, in Brooklyn, are from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards—thus placing about one thousand mercenaries at the command (as he *thinks*) of this very eminent calculator. The contractors there, too, who have taken "desperate chances," in their designs on Uncle Sam, will all contribute liberally to the electioneering expenses of CHARLES GRAHAM'S manager. Add to this, that JOHN KELLY is reported, within the last week, to have joined forces with SICKLES and the other members of Congress hostile to your Collector, and it will be seen that the citizens of the Third Congressional District stand a pretty good chance, this time, of being ousted altogether from Congress, to make room for Mr. D. E. SICKLES forcibly representing himself.

But this defection of KELLY deserves some little explanation, and happily the facts of the case are in my hands. JOHN KELLY was the only Democratic City Congressman in poor PIERCE'S time, and had therefore full swing over the Custom-House and Navy-yard—of which "swing" he availed himself to the full extent. On the appointment of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, KELLY still received more consideration than any other member of Congress, and nearly all the appointments first made were made in advance of their regular turn as a personal favor to Mr. JOHN KELLY, and the hosts of hungry followers whom that gentleman has a genius for attracting. Not satisfied with this, and up to the time of your Collector's confirmation, Mr. KELLY'S cry was still the cry of the daughter of the horse-leech—"Give, give, give!" and his demands were always treated with respect. When the Collector was confirmed, also, Mr. KELLY had more than his full share of the new appointments; but as removals had to be made before the new men could go in, and as the Custom-House had been pretty well filled up in REDFIELD'S time by KELLY'S nominees, Mr. SCHELL found on examining the "private list" that he could not give a place to any *one* of the new men without removing some gentleman *originally appointed at John Kelly's solicitation.*

"You'll ruin me if you remove them," urged KELLY. "Don't you know I'm a candidate for Sheriff, and every one of these fellows will hold me responsible for it, and work against me, if you turn them out?"

"What can I do, Mr. KELLY?" replied AUGUSTUS, quietly looking over his gold-bowed spectacles. 'You ask me to appoint a lot of new men, and I can find no places on the list not already filled by your nominees!"

"I don't care," snorted KELLY, rubbing his hands against his knees, "I don't want *one* old man removed, and I want *every* new man appointed. If you don't do what I ask, I'll appeal to Secretary COBB.'

Deaf to this threat, Mr. SCHELL turned gently round in the "polished leather which adorns the Collector's chair," and half an hour afterwards Mr. KELLY'S "grievances" were on the road to Washington, there to mingle with the important protests of DANIEL E. SICKLES & Co.

Enough for the present, and when leisure serves me better, you shall have a full report of all the New-York rumors floating loose round this gossiping focus. I have a very full budget of them, rich, racy and humorous, but must content myself for the present with the following anecdote, which will be understood where requisite, and especially by all those who have attended the recent levees at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, where a certain prominent County candidate has daily reception hours—(please don't let your printer mistake the "r" in the word "reception" for a "d")—and undergoes heavy labors in the way of promise-making.

JOHN ORSER, a friend of mine, was a candidate for Sheriff once, with a large majority of the Convention in his favor; but nevertheless failed to obtain the nomination. He learned something by his experience, however, and when the nomination came round for next term, he thus confided the result of that experience to a friend:

"Bill," said he, "I find that every single man in this Convention is a candidate, either in person or by proxy, for some office connected with the Sn[illegible]ievalty. Now, Bill, I lost the nomination last time, because I had a conscience, and did n't want to lie to them; but what would you advise me to do under the circumstances?"

"Promise 'em all," said Bill, squirting an unusually heavy charge of tobacco juice at a stove, some forty-five feet distant. "Promise 'em all, man; and then if you *have* to cheat 'em, why, that'll be their misfortune only, and not your fault. You can at best only hold the office for three years, and are not eligible for a reëlection."

Whether ORSER ever acted on the advice thus given or not, we at present decline to state. But this we *do* know, that he *did* get the nomination that second time, and that there was "tall swearing round" after he entered office and his appointments were declared.

When we come to apply this anecdote, we shall have words of excellent wisdom for our dear friend, Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS.

Very respectfully yours,
A CAMEO CUTTER.

Secretary Floyd's Coal Mines—Troops on the Northern Route to the Pacific—Importations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Secretary FLOYD has returned from his visit to his coal mines in Kentucky. On the 15th ultimo he concluded a contract with parties in Cincinnati and Pittsburg for a slack-water improvement of the Big Sandy River, by which boats will be enabled to pass with entire safety from his coal fields to Cincinnati. At present the "Queen City" is entirely dependent on Pittsburg for a supply of the article of coal, which is boated down the Ohio at heavy cost and great hazard. Secretary FLOYD'S mines are 300 miles nearer than Pittsburg, and below the dangerous navigation in the Ohio. It is estimated that these mines, after a completion of the contemplated improvements, will be worth twenty million dollars.

The Administration has now under consideration the propriety of dispatching a regiment of troops to open our Northern route to the Pacific. The question is, whether we shall contribute to the development of our own, or of a foreign territory. The time has arrived for action. By opening the route surveyed by Governor STEVENS, the resistless tide of immigration to the Northwest would be poured into our own possessions instead of those of Great Britain; and new States would spring up with magic growth in those rich mineral and agricultural regions, now the hunting ground of the hostile Indians. If this be neglected now, the sceptre of power and commercial wealth on the Pacific must soon pass from ours into other hands. What says Secretary FLOYD? Where now is the Statesmanship of the Old Dominion?

The importations for the year ending the 30th of June last amounted to two hundred and ninety millions of dollars.

Washington is almost entirely deserted, our population having fled from the heat and dust of the city. Hundreds have sought the mountains of Virginia, while many are luxuriating at Old Point Comfort. Your correspondent may soon follow suit. Q.

President Buchanan and John Nugent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sojourning in a little quiet town during the extreme heat of Summer, I have the pleasure of reading your valuable paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The distinguished appointments made by President BUCHANAN deserve a passing notice, especially the one conferred on Mr. JOHN NUGENT, very recently, whose diplomatic confidence was well tested when the President was at the head of the State Department, in the case of a certain treaty which was *purchased* from a Senator by Mr. NUGENT for the columns of the New-York *Herald*, and of which he was a Washington correspondent. The ire of the then Secretary of State was called forth to condemn the innocent. How far the *amende honorable* will be made, must be left to futurity. Mr. JOHN NUGENT being the "Editor" of the "San Francisco *Herald*," was also Chairman of the "Democratic Club," was appointed as the bearer of the "Good News" of Victory, and the "Banner presented by the ladies of San Francisco." No doubt under such marked and distinguished honor! the Government confidence will be faithfully carried out!!

Respectfully remain, ITINERANT.

If my memory serves me, $1,000 was the sum given. Mr. NUGENT can tell.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ADDITIONAL VESSELS FOR THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—DISPATCHES FROM UTAH—MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

In addition to the steamers *Water Witch*, *Fulton*, and *Harriet Lane*, the brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry*, and *Dolphin*—the last three mounting 16 guns each—have been ordered to join the Paraguay Expedition.

Dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON to the War Department state that engineers were engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications south of Salt Lake City. The advices contain nothing of especial interest.

Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON have returned to Washington.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company promise to perform the mail service between New-Orleans and Washington in four days, two additional hours daily, commencing yesterday, having recently been allowed for the 90 miles staging, as necessary for the fulfillment of the contract, that being the point of failure.

Secretary CASS has privately replied to Governor STEVENS' lately-published letter to him against the Hudson's Bay Company's alleged illegal River and Mining Tax, assuring him he will give to the subject his prompt and earnest attention.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Ex-Mayor VAUX, of Philadelphia, for a Foreign Mission.

Lord NAPIER contemplates returning to Nahant tomorrow.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The new Ministry was announced to-day as follows:

Premier and Inspector-General—Sir George Brown.
Attorney-General for Canada West—The Hon. J. S. McDonald.
Attorney-General for Canada East—The Hon. Mr. Drummond.
Provincial Secretary—Mr. Mowatt.
Speaker of the Council—The Hon. Mr. Morris.
Postmaster-General—Mr. Foley.
Solicitor-General for Canada West—Dr. Connor.
Solicitor-General for Canada East—Mr. Laberge.
Commissioner of the Crown Lands—Mr. Dorion.
Commissioner of Public Works—Mr. Holton.
Receiver-General—The Hon. Mr. Lemieux.
President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Thibeaudeau.

Parliament met this afternoon, when a motion of want of confidence in the new Government was proposed in both Houses. It was carried in the Upper house, and is now (8 P. M.) being discussed in the House of Assembly.

The Horse Exhibition at Springfield—Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield was held this evening, to make arrangements for the entertainment of the numerous visitors who will attend the Third National Exhibition of Horses. The Mayor of the city presided, and large and important Committees were appointed.

The citizens of Springfield have raised $500, to be offered as prizes for a grand Regatta of row-boats, to be had on the Connecticut River, at this city, on Friday, Aug. 27. Every arrangement will be made on a most liberal scale, and the best boats in the country are expected to be present.

Latest Market per Vanderbilt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 21.

The following dispatch from our Liverpool agent gives a reliable account of to-day's market:

The COTTON market is quiet, but steady; sales today 6,000 bales.

FLOUR is very dull and prices nominal. WHEAT is steady, at yesterday's rates, but the market is quiet. CORN is very dull, and prices almost entirely nominal. PROVISIONS are unchanged and steady.

Arrived, ship *Logan*, from New-Orleans.

London Markets, by the Persia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 2.

We find in the Liverpool papers of the 23d, the following account of the London market of the previous day:

SUGAR was in good demand at an advance of 6d., and buyers operated with great confidence, several cargoes of foreign having been sold; Refined Lump was quoted at 52s.@55s.

For COFFEE, prices were fully supported, and an average business was done.

TEA was dull, and common Congou was quoted 9¾d.@9¾d.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Aug. 2.

The People's County Convention assembled here to-day, and approved the course of Senator CAMERON and Representative KUNKEL. A resolution approving of Mr. CAMERON for the Presidency was not acted upon.

Bloody Battle Between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The *Tribune* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Minnesota, that a bloody battle occurred between a band of Sioux and Chippewas, near Big Stone Lake, on the 14th of July. Twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

The capital stock of the Bank of Mutual Redemption is being briskly paid in. More than one-half of the total capital of $500,000 has been received to-day. The Bank will commence operations about the middle of August.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

By the arrival of the mail we have New-Orleans dates of Thursday last.

The Cotton accounts from the interior of Louisiana, are highly favorable.

The Ship Osceonthe.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Information from Savannah states that the ship *Osceonthe*, for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, took fire on the 27th ult., at Key West, and the ship and a portion of the cargo would probably be saved.

Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Yesterday afternoon a severe hail-storm passed over Framingham and the adjoining localities, doing much damage to the crops. At some points the hailstones were the size of half a dollar and half and an inch thick. Numerous windows were broken.

A Week Later from Rio.

By the arrival of the bark *Ellen Morrison* we have the *Jornal do Commercio* from Rio to June 17, six days later than previous advices.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rio had invited all commercial and industrial associations, and merchants in general, to join in a memorial to the Legislature asking for the establishment of a line of electric telegraph to connect the principal seaports of the Empire. The project was favorably considered.

The Legislature continued in session, but its deliberations were of domestic interest only.

Advices from various parts of the Empire represent yellow fever as prevailing extensively. It was making ravages at Bahia, June 10; Mararchane 1st Pernambuco, June 7. In Rio, only one death by yellow fever was reported on the 15th, and the disease was said to be decreasing.

From the interior it is stated that Paraguay is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and Uruguay Rivers, which President LOPEZ has held without any right ever since his war with ROSAS in 1847. Negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the military posts to the Corrientino General SILVA.

COMMERCIAL.

Embarkation of Coffee, June 16, 4,943 bags, Total from June 1, 81,604.

BAHIA, Thursday, June 10.—During the first days of the month the Sugar Market was entirely paralyzed, but several vessels having arrived in ballast, freights declined, and sales of Sugar were made at 3‖400 for whites; 3‖300@3‖200 and even 3‖100 were taken, however; and Muscovados sold for 2‖500@2‖700 ₩ arroba. Leaf Tobacco was sold for 5‖700@6‖700. Stock on hand May 31: White and Muscovado Sugars, 8,862 boxes; 3,047 bbls., and 20,312 bags. Cotton, 886 bales. Coffee, 1,470 bags. Tobacco, 1,150 rolls, and 11,494 bales of leaf. Codfish, two cargoes lately received and sold at 14‖300@16‖450. Flour, 20‖@21‖ ₩ bbl.

PERNAMBUCO, Monday, June 7.

SUGAR, 3‖@3‖800 for Whites; 2‖800 for good Muscovado; 2‖700 for American. CODFISH—Sales at 14‖@16‖. FLOUR—Stock on hand 16,700 bbls., at 18‖@23‖.

UTAH.

General Description of Salt Lake Valley.

Narrative of an American Citizen held as a Prisoner of War.

VIEW OF MORMON AFFAIRS

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SALT LAKE VALLEY.

There has been no other time, during many years, probably, in which the valleys of the mountains could have been viewed by a stranger to so great an advantage as the present. You are already aware that your correspondent emerged from the Wasatch Mountains to the great table overlooking Salt Lake in the midst of a severe rain-storm. A shower of an hour's duration, at this season of advanced verdure, was never known here before during the occupation of this region by the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. It came upon them just as their crops of grain and grass were up finely under the influence of the Summer sun, having derived their needed moisture from the Winter snows and Spring rains. But this moisture was now exhausted, the earth had begun to be parched, and the time had arrived when the tedious labor of irrigation must be undergone to save the crops. Just then came the three or four days' rain, settling and fastening the dust, reviving the grass, raising the drooping heads of the now-forming grain, and clothing the whole country in its most beauteous garb of green. Viewed from the point where the pass of the mountains opens on the plain, the scene was enchanting beyond description upon the day of my arrival; dripping with rain though I was, chilled and weary with a long ride on horseback after a comfortless night's bivouac in the storm, I could not help checking my pony, and gazing awhile, with profoundest admiration, upon the enchanting scene. But I have already given you a general idea of the appearance of the city and valley, from the "bench" overlooking them. The term "bench" as you are probably aware, is applied to level and smooth elevations of land lying above the valleys—the same which are sometimes designated as steppes. The bench here is covered with a gravelly soil, bearing, however, a thin coat of grass and weeds. It slopes down gradually from the mountain base to the site of the city. The Wasatch range realizes to the traveler the idea of mountains more perfectly than many other ridges of greater altitude, for the reason that they rise almost perpendicular from the plains.

The City, lying upon the western slope of their base, is regular in shape, laid out in squares, or blocks, of ten acres each, nine of which form a ward, governed in detail by a Bishop of the Church. The streets are about eighty feet in width, intersect each other at right angles, are generally planted with shade-trees brought from the mountains, and are watered by little streams, conducted on each side in shallow-gravelled ditches, by which the water is brought from the mountains. The popular idea that the City is six miles square is certainly erroneous—at least its buildings do not extend over a space more than three or four miles long, by two and a half broad. The buildings do not stand close together. Every house nearly has a large garden attached, and sometimes there are only two or three buildings to a square. In this way dwellings for perhaps ten thousand people are extended over the surface I have named. The buildings are all constructed of the same material—a well-moulded but sun-dried brick, and of a light clay blue. The walls are laid up evenly in line, and are pleasant to the eye. The neighborhood affords great abundance of limestone, as well as of plaster of Paris, for finishing. The dwellings generally are very simple, a story, or story and a half high—though those of the poorer classes are little more than mud hovels, and there are a few belonging to the higher Priesthood which are spacious and elegant, and furnished, when open, I am assured, with much richness and taste.

The most casual observer cannot fail to be struck by the fact that this people have done wonders to build such a city in the comparatively short period of their sojourn here. Surely, the task was an unpromising one in the beginning, for the soil must have been barren and forbidding. The streets have been graded and gravelled where they needed it, many acres of gravel-bed having been redeemed and are now in cultivation, and miles upon miles of canals, dykes and ditches made for purposes of irrigation as absolutely essential to the raising of crops. Without irrigation not an ear of corn, or wheat, nor a hill of potatoes could be grown here; and so far as the Valley of Salt Lake is concerned, I can now say from personal observation, that there is not arable land enough to support decently the population already here, even by dint of the most laborious industry—more than half of the land is full of saleratus, or covered by gravel or salt-water. Among the spurs of the Wasatch, lying nearest to the city, is one known as Ensign Peak. It is estimated to rise to the height of over two thousand feet above the Valley. I supposed it far higher, when it cost me three hours' hard labor, the other day, to reach its summit. That attained, I had a glorious view of the valley below, with the Jordan—the outlet of Utah Lake, far to the south—winding, like a silver thread through the emerald bottoms, away off towards its debouch into Salt Lake. The Lake, too, is plainly visible from the Peak for a distance of thirty or forty miles, and on a clear day the white shore of the desert, bounding it on the West, is easily discernible, though, probably, forty-five miles distant.

We have often heard of the great wall "surrounding" the city. This too is a little imaginative, for the wall has never been even commenced in some places. At most, the wall extends two thirds around the settlement. It is a miserably poor affair, consisting of the sod and gravel piled up to a heigh varying from 3 to 8 feet, provided with embrasures at intervals pierced for cannon. It never could have been proof against the lightest of artillery, and is now fast falling to ruin, crumbling and washing away with every Spring thaw or rain. Its ostensible purpose when erected was defence against Indians. A glance shows us the insincerity of such a pretence, for even if the entire population of the valley had been numerous enough to defend the wall during a seige at every point on its contemplated length of twenty-four miles, the heights upon the north and west command it so completely that riflemen upon the hill could send their bullets across it with all ease. Even the Mormons themselves now admit that the *real* object in building the wall was to furnish labor to the thousands of idle men who were here in 1854, and who would have been dangerous to the existence of Mormon theocracy, had not this plan of keeping their hands employed been devised. You can have little appreciation of the deserted appearance of the city upon our arrival, with scarce a building open, and nobody in town except the guard of two or three hundred who were left to take care of the property and apply the incendiary torch upon order.

There were only two females in the city when the Gentiles entered, and even they were sent away at once; so that to-day there are absolutely no ladies here except the wife of Governor CUMMINGS and a lady who spent the Winter at Camp Scott and who returned in our company. There are now here probably five hundred men, the number having been increased by farmers who came up from their families to look after the crops. The house windows still remain boarded up, and the gardens are luxuriant with the weeds that have choked out all more useful vegetation. It would be difficult to imagine a scene of sadder desolation than that presented by this city now. Indeed it looks as though some terrible pestilence had swept over its face, leaving the traces of its dread path vividly marked as the course of a tornado through a vigorous well-grown forest. The workshops in Temple Block have all been despoiled of their roofs, and the foundations of the Temple covered with sods to hide them from the gaze of Gentile curiosity. Temple Block, as is already known, is the square devoted to the construction of the great Mormon Temple, now in process of erection. It is surrounded by a superior wall of stone, covered with a plastic, and some ten or twelve feet high; within the walls stand not only the wreck of extensive workshops, but the "Bowery"—or present church-meeting house—also, and the Endowment House, that scene of horrible mysteries which the initiated apostates from among the "Saints" unite in denouncing as the hell of hells. The "Bowery" is also closed up now. It is an extensive building, fully capable, I should think, of seating three thousand persons, as claimed by it constructors.

The square adjoining Temple Block, is occupied chiefly by the "Tithing House" and two of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S palatial residences, including the celebrated "Lion" house, which he constructed with especial reference to the accommodation of an extensive and well-regulated harem. The "Lion" house is two stories and a half high, with a row of twelve Gothic gabled windows on each side, to the upper story,—each window opening, it is said, into a separate room. Directly alongside this building, and connecting with it by a range of offices, is another of liberal proportions, in which BRIGHAM chiefly domiciles himself and the elder Mrs. YOUNG, who is divided off from her numerous rivals by a high fence. This building is surmounted by the "Bee Hive" emblem of the Territory;—but a profane wretch at my elbow insists, that the more fitting location for this emblem of industry, would be upon the Lion House aforesaid. I neither ask his reasons for the suggestion, nor discuss its soundness.

The tithing stores and BRIGHAM'S "domestic institutions" are surrounded by a fine and impenetrable wall of cobble-stones laid in cement, rising to a height of ten feet, three feet thick at the base and one foot thick at the top. This wall is divided into sections by columnar buttresses, which rise above the wall about two feet each, and are designed eventually to form pedestals for a collection of statues. The walls are entered by heavy gates, constructed so that no outsider could hope to get a peep at the mysteries inclosed, nor any discontented female hope to escape from the grounds without the friendly aid of a turnkey. Indeed, the whole establishment has very much the air of the desperate nunnery of the romances, the walls of which are understood to bury forever from the world those females who once pass their portals. Within this wall, too, BRIGHAM has extensive stables and barns, sufficient in size for a stud of fifty or sixty horses. The dwelling which he first constructed for his own use, and which is now occupied by one of his children, stands on the lower edge of the bench on the square east of that containing the Zion house. This building is the best located, and is altogether the coolest house of the group. Back of it stands another of BRIGHAM'S spacious barns, looking much more like a large country church. Opening the gate by which it is approached we read the injunction, "Shepherds, feed your flocks."

Near by is a small saw-mill, which is run exclusively for the purpose of cutting BRIGHAM'S fire-wood. The grounds about YOUNG'S dwellings are not extensive nor elegant, although kept in the finest order. They are filled chiefly with fruit trees, strawberry beds, and kitchen gardens. They are carefully guarded, and strangers are generally excluded, although your correspondent was favored with an opportunity to ramble over them, and to luxuriate at some length in the luscious mysteries of the strawberry beds.

The square, north of BRIGHAM'S, is occupied chiefly by the group of a dozen houses, occupied by HEBER C. KIMBALL and his polygamous family. These, also, are surrounded by expensive and impenetrable walls. The dwellings of the YOUNGS, and other leading men in the church, are generally fine, exhibiting in all their surroundings a vast amount of the hardest of labor wrung from the people. This fact is evident to the most superficial observer. BRIGHAM is immensely rich, yet has he not toiled, and one cannot fail to see that this is no country in which a man may become wealthy without labor or adventure, for scarce a blade of tame grass can be had without effort. BRIGHAM'S grounds occupy a site formerly covered by hard gravel, and every inch of soil has been carted upon it from a distance. The same is true of KIMBALL'S; but the people, in their blind fanaticism, bow their necks readily to the yoke, and seem quite content to remain poor, that their prophets and priests may roll in wealth. On every hand, too, we see evidences of BRIGHAM'S policy of keeping his people hard at work. I do not exaggerate in the least, when I say that it is with the utmost difficulties that the masses can eke out an existence by the most laborious industry; for their tithes and taxes, paid in work, time and produce, take so largely from their means, and their soil is naturally so barren, that nothing less than the closest application saves them from starving. I would not be misunderstood. Their crops of grain and of vegetables are superior, when not cut off my insects, but the labor of reclaiming the soil and of irrigation, is so great as to absolutely forbid the cultivation of more than a small patch of land by each. On this score, it is clear that the most shameful imposition is practiced upon proselytes in the east and in the old world, who are continually urged to come to "Zion," a land flowing with milk and honey, and assured that the earth here yields abundantly upon slight wooing. Thus thousands have been deceived into abandoning comfortable homes, and bringing their families here to suffer all the pangs of keenest poverty. If those who contemplate coming here will but send some trusty agent in advance to examine and make honest reports, fewer families will finally decide to come here, where they must necessarily wear out a wretched existence.

SALT LAKE.

Among the natural curiosities of this region, Great Salt Lake is preëminent. It has already been so fully described that I can add nothing new. A party of us visited it a day or two ago, and tested its saline virtue, floating like logs upon its surface, and strangling desperately when a drop or two of the brine succeeded in penetrating nostrils or mouth. This inland sea certainly is among the most remarkable facts in the geography of the world. If I remember aright, Capt. STANSBURY'S soundings make it only thirty-five feet deep in its deepest part. Three rivers—the Weber, the Bear and the Jordan—all empty into it, pouring large bodies of fresh water into the basin continually; nevertheless, although it has no visible outlet, the water of the Lake maintains its character of strongest brine unimpaired. Standing upon the jutting point of Black Rock, distance eighteen miles from the City, and looking thence down upon the water, it seems of a bluish white color in body, though quite clear when taken up in a glass. The salt-boilers upon the banks state that four buckets of water will usually make one of salt, and a clearer, purer article could not be desired. I tried a bath, and found it impossible to sink; wading out far enough to bring the water up to one's arm-pits, it becomes impossible to keep one's feet upon the sandy bottom, so buoyant is the water. Lay upon your back, double up your limbs, and lock your arms around your knees and you bob around in the ceaseless swell of the Lake like a stray cork. The water is so excessively salt as to be bitter. A drop in one's eye is painful as would be the same amount of tobacco juice, and the greatest care is necessary to prevent strangulation if the swimmer "ships" the smallest mouthful.

We found only one salt-boiler at work. All the rest had "gone South," as we were informed by the now solitary monarch of the spot, Mr. WHITE, formerly of Salem, Mass. At his shanty, near the Black Rock on the shore of the lake, we found his wife—an intelligent and practical woman from Cushing, Me.,—and a pretty little flaxen-haired daughter nine or ten years of age, bringing vividly to the mind of your correspondent a blue-eyed, brown-haired little one two or three thousand miles away in a happier land It is a sad sight to witness a naturally bright child growing up in such a spot, without a companion of her own years, or any means of education. Mr. WHITE and his wife came here several years ago, undoubting disciples of the Mormon faith. Some time since they lost several head of cattle, the responsibility for which they traced directly to PHINEAS YOUNG, a nephew of the Prophet. WHITE did not hesitate to accuse him of the theft, and to demand justice. In response he was told by his priestly leaders to "shut up,"—and as he persisted in scandalizing the Church by making oath that the Prophet's nephew was a thief, he was cut off from the Church. This, however, had no terrors for him, as he and his wife had already become satisfied by the "fruits" of Mormonism, that the tree was vicious and corrupt. They assured us that even within a few days past, since the arrival of the Governor and the arrangement made by the Peace Commissioners, the Mormon Bishops have been engaged in driving the people away from his neighborhood, some of them being reluctant to go South, but were afraid to "disobey Council." The effort was made to send the WHITES away, but they positively refused, notwithstanding they were told very distinctly by the Bishop that the fractious Apostates would be put out of harm's way. Mr. WHITE states, upon his own knowledge, that very many families went South under orders, who were loth to do so—grumbling audibly at the tyranny to which they submitted. I am assured that not a few of the people have been made to believe that BRIGHAM, as "Governor," has the right to order them where he will. We have abundant evidence of these tyrannical orders to leave the city. I saw in Emigration Cañon yesterday several apostatizing families, who had come up from the South. They desired to stop in this city and await the arrival of the army, but the "Saints" told them positively that they would allow no women to be in town while the army was here, and so compelled them to start to the Eastward. These and a dozen other families similarly situated, who are now camped on the "bench," will come in here with the army and test the question with their persecutors.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

Returning from this digression, I must say a word of the Hot and Warm Springs. The former boil up out of the Valley at the foot of the mountain three miles above the city; they are sulphurous, and of so high a temperature as to be unendurable. Indeed there can be little doubt that they would cook an egg, although I have had no opportunity to try the experiment. A story is told of a big Missourian, an emigrant to California, who, passing these Springs in 1850, stripped for a bath. He had been assured that the Mormons bathed here, and so when cautioned against trying the experiment, swore that he'd be d—d if he couldn't stand anything that the Mormons could. With this declaration he plunged into the seething pool. A yell of pain brought the bye-standers to his aid. They d

it for granted they must—they are likely to get out of the country as quickly as they can. Notwithstanding BRIGHAM so recently declared the determination of himself or his people to "live or die in these mountains," it is very evident that he has not altogether rejected the propositions made to him by Colonel KINGSBURY for the sale of 3,000,000 acres of land in Mosquito. Messrs. COOPER and HARRIS, the Kinney Commissioners, are still at Provo in consultation with BRIGHAM, and the chances are that he will make some additional arrangements. At least, such are the intimations. If so, it is surposed that Major HUNT—the 49th Mormon pioneer—and another person will be sent down to take a look at the country and report, and if their report is favorable, that Missionaries will be sent there to receive and look after the foreign immigration of proselytes, who will be directed to that locality, and be followed, in time, by all of the Saints from this "Zion" as rapidly as they can get the means of transportation. All this, however, is very vague and indefinite yet, and may never obtain further development.

AMERICANS HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

There are now in this city two American citizens, who have been held, for months past, prisoners of war and treated, in some respects, most shamefully. One of these is Mr. F. E. MCNEILL, of New-Orleans, who came to Fort Laramie last year, as a guide for the Fifth Infantry. He came from Laramie to Fort Bridger in November last, with RUSSELL & WADDELL's team, and arrived in this city on the 1st December, with several other teamsters, all of whom intended to proceed at once to California, from here. He went to see BRIGHAM YOUNG, on learning that no one could move safely without his aid and assistance. YOUNG advised him not to go south, as the roads were very bad, but said that, if he insisted on leaving out of the Valley, he would give him and his men an escort eastward as far as Fort Laramie. This support offered was to have been under the command of "Cherokee THOMPSON," the scoundrel who has been all Winter, and still is, a prisoner in Gen. HARNEY's camp, and whom MCNEILL heard declare his intention to incite the Cheyennes to activity in the fall of "American" travelers across the Plains. A significant fact that this Southern route, on which Indians are so bad, according to BRIGHAM's letter, is the same over which the California and Utah mail has been carried now for two and a half years, *by Mormons*, without ever having been interrupted in a single instance Yet very many graves have there found graves, according to Mormon accounts, entirely by Indian hands! The fact is damning corroboration to the charge so frequently made against the Mormons, of having a full understanding with the savages, by which they are paid in, and immunity for, robbing and murdering others, so long as they let the Saints pass unmolested.

MCNEILL had seen enough of the Saints already to satisfy him that he must be very circumspect if he intended to escape with safety, so he concluded not to accept an escort, and never called for it. After remaining in the Valley for a month or more, during which time he traveled north a ways, to see the road he determined some time in January to start for Fort Bridger, which he did with three others, to wit: Mr. C. L. MILES, of Michigan, —— BROWN, of Jackson County, Missouri, a one-eyed and one-armed man, and EDWARD C. FABENS, of Salem, Mass. This party of four plunged at once into the mountains, where they wandered about for 21 days in the snow, which in places was neck-deep. For six days they were entirely without food. They were discovered at last near Yellow Creek by the Mormon out-post force under Capt. WINANS, brought back to this city, and put in imprisonment, under a guard of eight armed men. BROWN, however, escaped while at the Mormon station on the Weber River, and is understood to have reached the Army in safety. After the prisoners had been in custody four weeks, the Mormons ordered MCNEILL to start for California with the train which he refused to do, having been warned by the apostate Mormons that he would assuredly be murdered if he went. Upon his refusal a ball and chain were put upon him, and he was confined. Subsequently he succeeded in getting the guard drunk one day, and then got the Captain to go with him to BRIGHAM's. Not finding the latter in he left a letter upbraiding him for his conduct. Half an hour later an order came from BRIGHAM directing the fetters to be removed. When Governor CUMMING first came into the city MCNEILL succeeded in getting his guard under the influence of liquor, and then under pretence of going after wood, slipped away from his custodians and proceeded to see the new Governor to claim his protection. He found STAINS' house, where the Governor was stopping, rigorously guarded,—but he pushed his way in, told the Governor his own story briefly, and claimed his protection. The Governor, who seemed to be alarmed and fearful of personal danger, failed to respond to his plea more than to take his name and say He also stated to the Governor that he could tell him of some shocking murders perpetrated by the Indians, with the cognizance and under the direction of prominent Mormons; and of cattle-stealing under the direction of CHAUNCEY W. WEST, of Ogden. One case in particular, he mentioned, that of an Arkansas emigrant, who got his cattle subsequently, by contracting with WEST to kill a portion of them for returning the remainder. A teamster, named RHODES, who assisted in driving the cattle, while at the Indian camp of BEN SIMONS, was told by the Indians there that the robbery WEST asked JIM to undertake the killing off of the cattle. JIM replied by suggesting the propriety of running his own hand into it, promising if it didn't burn him, he also might get a hint to try. The Indian cautioned him, however, that it would burn badly. Somebody else was found to do the job, however, for the cattle were carried off immediately after, and the owner, besides failing ever to find them for him, was also compelled to pay for their herding during the Winter. The latter states, that while on the Weber River during the Winter, some time, he saw the cattle there stolen from GILBERT & GERRISH, and WARD, sutlers and merchants, while on the Platte Fall, herding under the care of a Mormon herder.

Governor CUMMING could not or would not help it, and returned to his prison. This was on Saturday. On Monday the Mormon guard renewed the chain upon their victim, an American against whom no crime is alleged, and who is held as a prisoner of war, as was confessed by prominent Mormons to whom I have addressed inquiries on the subject within the last day or two. On the midnight following the removal of his fetters, MCNEILL was suddenly seized by an armed force under Adjutant-General LOVE, and sent to the Penitentiary in irons, while the prisoners were left in the City, in total ignorance of his fate. There can be no doubt of the reason of this step was taken to prevent him from communicating with the Gentile Governor. Two weeks later he was taken out of prison by an armed guard, carried over two hundred and fifty miles northward to the settlement of Beaver, and turned loose in the vicinity of the most vicious part of this region, without provisions or arms or means of any kind with which to help himself. Ignorant of his desertion he supposed to be about 400 distant from California, the road lying in part through the Great Desert. He walked down as far as the scene of the Mountain Meadows massacre, and saw the bones of the murdered emigrants and their traps; but no traces of the wagons or other property belonging to them. He saw in the care of Mormons in that neighborhood a large number of cattle which he was informed, by men who were apostates to the Church, were those taken from the murdered emigrants. This corroborates the statement of certain Indians, referred to in a former letter, who declared that the Mormons carried off the cattle enough when they induced the Indians to go to the massacre, they promised them that they should have *all* the plunder except the wagons. While upon this subject, let me add that the testimony of a very intelligent gentleman who was traveling in the vicinity of the Mountain Meadows massacre, and who wormed out of some of the Mormon friends additional facts in connection with that catastrophe. According to these admissions of the emigrants, finding themselves the subject of a continuous succession of Indian attacks, which were reducing and weakening them, (again confirming the Indian story of my former communication,) to a man, resolved to make a stand and prepare for a better defence. They accordingly camped by a small stream, made a *corral* with their wagons, the backs of which they sunk into the ground so as to form a sort of breastwork, and in this position received the assaults of their savage enemies under their "leaders," determined to die there rather than yield their wives and children to the fury of the assailants. Thus they defended themselves for *three weeks*, killing, it is estimated, over one hundred of the enemy, and they were beaten at last by a stratagem—the assailants turning the stream off away from the besieged, and then killing them as they came out one by one in search of the means of quenching their maddening thirst. It is fully admitted that this affair occured almost within sight and sound of the Mormon settlements, and that the Mormons knew day by day the progress of the fight. Had the "Saints" been disposed to assist the little band to save them, they could have sent even to Salt Lake City for horsemen and had them upon the ground within the first week of the siege—for a hundred miles a day is no uncommon travel for these mountaineers. The conclusion is irresistable that they were content to see the Gentiles slaughtered—and when we have this evidence of the extent to which their hearts were steeled against the pleadings of the commonest claims of humanity, it is easy to believe the declarations of the Indians that they engaged in the affair under Mormon influence and leadership. I learn also that a number of the children of the murdered emigrants are in the hands of Indians and Southern Mormons. Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, designs taking a trip southward very soon, with a view to ransoming them and also of inquiring into the facts relative to the massacre. I fear, however, that the Doctor will never get at the bottom of the mystery—for although apparently an honest man, who desires to do his duty faithfully, he is exceedingly simple, easily influenced, and completely disarmed of all suspicion by the most superficial kindness. Already he has been taken complete possessession of by this people, and *upon their own testimony*, is satisfied that they have been greatly abused and lied about, and that they are in reality among the most honest and most pious people upon earth,—notwithstanding their polygamy. Indeed, both he and Governor CUMMING seem to be in the best possible frame of mind for the sowing of Mormon seed, and I should not be surprised if they became full converts to the doctrines of JOSEPH SMITH before another month passes. I would be sorry to do the Doctor injustice—and wish again to express my full conviction that he *desires* to do right,—but he seems to me to be moulded of entirely too malleable material for an independent and discriminating public officer among a people whose system and practice are entirely at war with the moral sentiment of the civilized and Christian world.

But I have unintentionally wandered from the history of Mr. MCNEILL, who on viewing the ghastly skeletons of his murdered countrymen, and obtaining evidence of the fact that they were victims no less of Mormon than of Indian iniquity, determined at once that it would be madness for him to attempt the passage towards California. He accordingly returned at once to Great Salt Lake, arriving here two or three days ago, having walked two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles in six days, supporting himself on the way upon wild rabbits, which he killed with a rifle furnished by a sympathizing apostate Mormon in one of the southern settlements. On his way he learned that peace had been made—but, in any event, he felt that his chance of life was better while wandering in the neighborhood of settlements than it would be in plunging away from them into the southern wilderness, where there would be no witnesses of any outrage to which it might be desired to subject him. I add the following items upon the testimony of MCNEILL, some of which you will recollect have been already referred to by evidence from other sources.

Last Fall six young men came into the Valley from California, intending to go to the East through the camp of the U. S. Army. They were arrested here, searched, robbed of a portion of their personal property, and then sent southward, to return to California, escorted by a band of Danites, under FOSTER ROCKWELL. Arriving at one of the southern settlements, ROCKWELL told the men to go ahead, and he would soon overtake them. They passed on, and that night were attacked, and some, if not all of them, were killed, by a party in ambush on their road. This was related to MCNEILL by men professing to be privy to the facts, one of whom saw ROCKWELL riding back on a mule belonging to the travelers. This incident is probably the same narrated much more fully in the story told by RICHARD JAMES, in my letter of the 29th May, from Fort Bridger. It will be remembered that a man named YEATES was murdered in the Mountains last Fall, as was supposed, because he had sold ammunition to the Army in hostility to Mormon interests. The horse of the murdered man is now in the possession of a Mormon named CONOVER, at Provo.

A young man, whose name MCNEILL does not remember, came here from California last year, and went to board with a man named TERRY, at Springville. Some time afterwards his revolvers were stolen from the house during the day-time, and his horse carried off from the field. TERRY told him that they had been carried off by Indians, and he was never able to get any trace of them. On a Sunday evening, a little subsequent to the thefts, TERRY started for Church, as he said, and the young man went out with him—which is the last time the latter was ever seen alive. Three days later an Indian reported a corpse lying three and a half miles below in the woods, which, upon examination, proved to be that of the young stranger; *and the next day Terry was seen riding the stolen horse about town with the pistols of deceased in his belt!* The facts of this case are certified by certain honest Mormons who knew them, who denounce them privately, and will probably testify to them as soon as the protection of the army is afforded. One of these, an old gentleman named WARREN, for expressing his opinion on the subject rather freely, was dragged out of his house in the night, and would probably have been murdered had not his son come to his rescue in the nick of time with one of Colt's revolving persuaders. Of such crimes as these the theocracy with which BRIGHAM YOUNG has practically displaced the Government and laws of the Union takes no cognizance whatever. A Mr. RHOADES, of Arkansas, was stopped in broad daylight upon the streets in Ogden City, and robbed of his breastpin and finger-ring. He represented the facts to Bishop CHAUNCEY W. WEST, who took no notice of his complaint, nor made the least effort to ascertain who of his flock had thus earned their title to a cell in the Penitentiary. A young man, named C. L. MILES, was in the employ of Bishop MELLOW ANDRUS, of Cottonwood, a settlement a few miles from here, and boarded in his family. ANDRUS had eight wives, of one of whom he became exceedingly jealous, suspecting her of improper intimacy with MILES. He did not profess to have any proof, but said to MILES one day that if he was sure his suspicion was well grounded he would not hesitate to shoot him and cut his wife's throat. MILES protested his innocence, but, becoming alarmed, ran away from the Valley, and attempted to reach the army. He was subsequently arrested, however, by the Mormon out-post at Yellow Creek, this side of Bear River, and brought back with several others, as already stated above. Upon his return he sent a Mormon to ANDRUS to ask for his buffalo robe which he had left with him when he went off. ANDRUS refused to deliver the robe, and told the messenger that he would kill MILES if he got whore he was. The messenger, a man named SHERN, who has the reputation of having murdered some one on Council Bluffs a year or two ago, replied significantly that he must murder MILES *then*, because he was in *his* charge, intimating that another opportunity might be made. Five or six days later MILES was sent North, under Mormon escort, to meet a party of Californians whom the Mormons said were going West by the northern route, since which time nothing has been heard of him by Gentiles here. Do his friends in Michigan know anything more of his fate? If they have not heard from him of late, there can be no doubt that he, too, was murdered. Within a fortnight after MILES' departure ANDRUS went to the house of his suspected wife's father in this city, and cut her throat, but BRIGHAM has passed the occurrence by without even a word of rebuke. Contrast this single incident with the fact that Mormons have kicked and beaten Gentiles to death here in Salt Lake City, confessedly for imprudent denunciation of the doctrines and practices of the "Saints!" These facts were narrated coolly and with evident satisfaction, by full-fledged Mormons, to Mr. MCNEILL and to a Mr. FABENS, whose narrative I will give hereafter. Mormons have also boasted to him that the mules lost by General JOHNSTON's picket-guard this Spring, during one night when Colonel KANE was in camp, were taken by the Mormon escort who accompanied him into Fort Bridger, and were sent at once into the Valley by one of their number. General JOHNSTON suspected the theft, and complained of it to Colonel KANE who, upon repeating the complaint to his Mormon friends, was answered by the suggestion that the mules had doubtless strayed away, and would turn up again. It is a favorite joke with the Mormons here, now that their treasonable robberies have been pardoned, to say, with a contemptuous laugh, tha the animals of JOHNSTON's army "strayed" into the herding grounds of the church.

Mr. MCNEILL has had considerable opportunity for observation here, and confirms the declaration that there are large numbers of men and women ready to abandon this community as soon as they see an opportunity to do so safely, and to carry with them the means necessary for the long journey to the States. JOHN M. STEWART, one of the counselors of Bishop JOHNSON, at Springville, attempted to escape to the Army this Spring—went up one cañon towards the East, but lost way, and came down another cañon back to the Valley, when he was arrested and brought back. For this act of apostacy he was cut off from the Church, and his wife has abandoned him.

WM. H. FABENS, of Salem, Massachusetts, is another of the late prisoners of war in the Mormon hands. He started from the Missouri last year with RUSSELL & WADDELL's trains, with the intention of pushing on to California. He was with the trains burned on Green River last October, and arrived in Salt Lake City with his own horses on or about the 21st of October. Upon his arrival here he went to BRIGHAM YOUNG, told him of his desire to go to California, and received from him a pass, which stated that he was a "teamster from the expedition against Utah," and requested that he should be permitted to pass freely. Noticing that the pass was different in form from others issued by BRIGHAM, and which did not state the former connection of those who held them with "the enemy," he was afraid to use it. He started, however, for California by the Southern road, in company with three others, JAMES DONAHUE, of Indiana County, Penn., and two Irishmen who had been with RUSSELL's train, one of them called PETER, and the other JIMMY. The party went down to Fillmore. Here DONAHUE and FABENS stopped a little while to get feed for their horses, and the Irishman went on ahead. When FABENS and his companion followed they found the bodies of the Irishmen only four miles below the town, lying on the roadside, entirely stripped of clothing. They returned at once to Fillmore, and were told that the murders were committed by Indians, but FABENS states that he saw no signs of Indians anywhere in the vicinity. Feeling unsafe, FABENS and DONAHUE rode back to Springville hard as they could drive. Finding their horses broken down they concluded to remain at that place a while to recruit, so they hired a house and proceeded to keep bachelors' hall. After they had been here for a fortnight, a Mormon, named MOSES DALY, told FABENS that his two sons were going to California, and offered to take him through safely if he would give his horses for the service, and money to buy provisions for the road. FABENS agreed to the terms, when the DALYS took the horses, sold them immediately, and then went north to do business as grain-threshers. FABENS went to the old man and demanded the fulfillment of the contract or the value of his horses. DALY told him to hush up or he would get into difficulty, and that many a man had had his throat cut for far less than he had said. From this time FABENS found himself the subject of continued surveillance of a sort of secret police. On the 6th of February he escaped from Springville and went to Provo, from where he started with the BROWN alluded to in MCNEILL's narrative, across the mountains towards Camp Scott. In Weber Cañon they met MCNEILL and CHARLES MILES, and proceeded together. When within twenty or thirty miles of Camp, they were taken by the Mormon outposts and brought back. The party were entirely without arms, and were without provisions during several days. The day subsequent to their capture, they were taken to the Weber, where they were detained in a log hut five days. During the 4th day, BROWN, who being a sort of cripple, was not watched very closely, slipped out while his guard were at "evening prayer," (they forgot the scriptural injunction to *watch* and pray,) and it is understood, made his way in safety to Fort Bridger. FABENS fully confirms the story of MCNEILL in various points, and especially in respect to the robbery and murder of the young man who boarded with TERRY. The fact that when the young man's body was found several days after death, his clothes were still upon him, presents abundant evidence that he was not killed by Indians. A Mr. HEWLETT, as well as Mr. WARREN, knew the name of the murdered man, and are both understood to be able to fasten the crime upon his Mormon assassin. FABENS was sent south with MCNEILL, shared his fortunes there and returned with him. He seems to be a man of some education, and good natural abilities, but his physical endurance has been subjected to a serious test by his recent sufferings.

INHOSPITABLE TREATMENT OF GENTILES.

We are still living out of doors. It is evident that the people are pursuing a system of policy designed to render the neighborhood unpleasant to the Gentiles. Thus it is quite impossible yet to hire a room anywhere. So universal is this Mormon exhibition of Christian charity which compels a man to sleep out of doors who would gladly pay for shelter, that we are entitled to consider it the result of something else than accident,—although "General" FERGUSON requests me to state that the Church has not issued any orders to the people directing them to close their doors upon us. As he evidently feels that such an order would reflect discredit upon the Church," I wonder if it has occurred to him that an exhortation to the people to exhibit at least savage hospitality towards strangers whom they recognize as gentlemen, would be a more practical method of saving "the Church" from the suspicion which the General manifests a desire to avoid.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

As Mr. FREDERICK LOBA has been assailed by some of your rivals, because of his narrative published in the TIMES, it is but just to him to say that I have found no man here who ventures to make any specific charge reflecting upon his character. The worst anybody will say of him is that they don't think him as "smart" a man as he pretends to be,—but, so far as I can judge, I have not found his equal here yet, either in natural intelligence or scholastic acquirements. I met here, a day or two ago, one of the victims of the misrepresentations to which Mr. LOBA referred as being continually made in Europe by the Mormon missionaries, who assert there that the ancient power of healing the sick, and the lame and blind has been fully restored to the Prophets here in "the Valley." A young Englishman, affected with paralysis, and having some little property, was converted to the faith, induced to cross the ocean and traverse the plains to get to this modern pool of Bethesda, where he fully expected to become whole again. Of course, he was sadly disappointed. When the people went South, he was left here to starve,—and is subsisting now upon the charity of the Peace Commissioners and others.

I omitted to mention sooner, that one of the causes which make it difficult for families to leave this community after having lived some time in the Valley, arises from the fact that they have no titles to their lands, and so cannot leave them except by entirely abandoning all their property. The public lands here have never been sold at all, and no man has a clear title to a single foot of it, even in this city. It would be good policy for the Government to bring these lands as quickly as possible into the market, issue patents therefor to those entitled to preëmptions, and so make basis for titles. When this is done the process of Mormon disintegration will be promoted, because dissatisfied Mormons can then sell readily and go away, while their places will often be supplied by Gentiles. It is certainly is important that the Federal Government should avail itself of all proper means of allaying the exclusiveness of the Mormon element by diffusing as widely as possible its antidote.

It is not impossible that there will be quite a large emigration from this region to the Pacific coast before Winter, if the road is found to be safe. The Mormon horsemen, militia and missionaries, in tramping over the country in every direction, have found a new route to California, which seems to be a much better route than any now in use. Its direction is almost on a bee-line west from this City. Its distances are estimated as follows:

To Black Rock on Salt Lake	18 miles.
Thence to Scull's Springs Valley	30 miles.
Thence to Redding Springs Valley	14 miles.
Thence to March Springs Valley	18 miles.
Here the road strikes Reba Valley, in which there is an abundance of wood and water all the way down to the sink of the Humboldt, estimated to be a distance of	230 miles.
At this point the route strikes the old California road to Carson Valley, supposed to be distant about	50 miles.
Total	380 miles.

If these estimates prove to be correct upon examination, it will be seen that the route hence to California may be shortened nearly one-half, simply by substituting a direct line for the circuitous one now in use. It is hoped that the army here will avail itself of an opportunity to make a satisfactory reconnoissance of it.

The new overland mail contracts are doing finely. The mail which left St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 5th of June, arrived here on the evening of the 24th, nineteen and a half days' time, or two and a half less than that stipulated in the contract. The conductor states that with the arrangements now completed, there will be no difficulty in making the time through regularly in sixteen or eighteen days. S.

A NOTABLE SLAVE CASE.—The Rapides (La.) *Democrat* tells a curious story of a slave who, six years ago, ran away from his master in Georgia, married a white woman, who had several children by him, and setled near Bertrand's Prairie, Rapides parish. His personal appearance had never led any one to suspect his African blood; but his old master by some means learned his hiding place, and came on in pursuit of him two or three weeks since. He and his companion, armed with shot guns, met and recognized the slave, and on his attempting to escape, shot him twice, wounding him, but not severely enough to prevent his escape. His owner offers a reward of $200 for his arrest.

☞ NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The Buffalo *Republic and Times* has the following paragraph: "The Buffalo *Commercial*, day before yesterday, copied from the New-York *Tribune* an article in relation to a decision in regard to the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, in New York. The article was published in the NEW-YORK TIMES on July 18th, copied into the *Republic* on the 20th, copied back into the New-York *Tribune* on the 22d, giving credit to us, and finally reaching its grand climacteric in the *Commercial* on the 26th. The thing must be a piece of news by this time.

A Summary of Events in China.

From the London Times, June 19.

Letters from the port of Pekin and files of the *North China Herald* have now been delivered, and we had hoped that they would afford us some reason to modify the observation suggested by the telegram. But the details are even worse than the general fact; they pencil within the outline nothing but shadows. The lamentable condition of affairs, which the electric telegraph only suggested, is now an ascertained fact. England, with a fleet of 60 ships, has, by the agency of the officers to whom that fleet was confided, been degraded to the position of a humble auxiliary to a flotilla commanded by an enterprising Frenchman. Alas! good intentions and high personal courage are not the only qualities necessary to command. Too great kindheartedness and the influence of foolish advisers have associated an honored name with a national—nay, more with a naval disgrace. It is now a confirmed fact, that on the 29th of May, when the last advices left the Gulf of Pecheli, the French were over the bar and waiting for the English. The English had their two dispatch-boats aground upon the bar, helpless, with only two feet of water round them. The French captains were civil and profuse in their condolences; the English captains were gnashing their teeth. The gun-boats, which ought to have been present to maintain the preeminence of England in operations which she commenced, and whereof she has always held the initiative, were either at Canton or in dock, or in the Formosa Channel,—anywhere but where they were intended to be by the House of Commons which voted them, and the Admiralty which sent them out. They might as well have been on the top of Mount Ararat.

To understand the recent proceedings on the coast of China, we must go back a little. When Canton had fallen and YEH had been captured, Lord ELGIN remained long enough at Canton to put matters in order, and to give the Pekin authorities time to send down Commissioners to treat. When it became evident that the necessary impression upon the Court of China had not yet been made, he concerted measures with the other three Plenipotentiaries, and proceeded northwards. In order to give the Celestials every opportunity, he dispatched Mr. OLIPHANT, his private Secretary, before him, with an intimation to be conveyed to Pekin that the British Plenipotentiary was advancing to Shanghae, and would there wait for a named period, the arrival of a Chinese Minister properly authorized to settle terms of peace. Lord ELGIN proceeded leisurely up the coast, visiting the trading ports, and also the Island of Chusan, on his way. When he arrived at Shanghae no Minister had come down from Pekin, and no answer had been vouchsafed to his letter. Certain provincial officers, however, volunteered to him the information that the high Mandarins of Pekin would hold no communication with him, but that one HWANG-TSUNG-HAN had been dispatched to Canton, and that Lord ELGIN and his allies had better go back and seek an interview with this official. Lord ELGIN, with a very obvious propriety, refused to receive this unofficial communication, or to act upon the information thus volunteered. He had already come 800 miles North to place himself in nearer communication with the Court of Pekin; he now prepared to go some 500 miles further North, and await the pleasure of the Emperor at the mouth of the river which passes near the capital.

For this operation we must assume that all proper steps had been taken. It will be for Lord ELGIN to show that he had notified to the Admiral that he should require a force of vessels of light draught to act in the shallow waters of the North. If this should turn out not to be so, the Admiral is exonerated, and the blame must rest with Lord ELGIN. Our information, however, is, that these gun-boats had been officially demanded and officially promised; but it is possible that we may be in error. We have reason to believe that there is official correspondence upon this subject, which cannot be too soon made public. The journals of former Embassies and the information gathered in China enabled every officer of the fleet and every one connected with the Legation to comprehend that for the purpose of coercing the city of Pekin it would be necessary that the allied squadron should be in the Gulf of Pecheli early in April. On the 10th of April Lord ELGIN was still at Shanghae, impatiently awaiting his naval force. For the delay of the Admiral at Hong Kong no explanation has been given. We must put aside all the old women's stories which reach us from that favored spot, about the gathering of "Braves," and projected attacks upon the city of Canton. These are the rumors of a small officose community, and the tremulous suggestions of commercial men. If General STRAUBENZEE is a man of ordinary military ability, he can, with his present forces and position, hold Canton against all the military power of China. It was stated long ago in these columns that there is not a Chinaman within forty miles of Canton who would dare to hold up a stick in actual hostility to an English force. The fact of the delay is, however, only too certain. Some of the gun-boats were in dock; they had been worn out by being sent slushing up and down the river upon frequent postal service; but there were ten gun-boats and twenty ships in the Hong Kong and Canton waters, which, for all purposes of necessity, might just as well have been in the Medway. Duty called them to the north. Whether or no some web of evil counsels had been woven over the Admiral it is useless to speculate; but if he had received orders to counterplot all Lord ELGIN's plans, and to place him in a ridiculous position before the world, the course of action pursued would have been in strict obedience to those orders.

On the 10th of April the time had arrived at which the British Minister had engaged to proceed north with Baron GROS, and the time was long past when the squadron of light draught gun-boats that was to enable him to keep this engagement ought to have arrived. Lord ELGIN, thus left in the lurch, assumed the responsibility of gathering together the ships on the Shanghae station, and of ordering them to proceed with him. He took the *Pique* sailing frigate, his own steam-frigate, the *Furious*; the *Nimrod* and *Cormorant*, screw dispatch-boats; and the *Slaney* gunboat. These, with the exception of the *Slaney*, were all of the class of ships least adapted for this particular purpose; but Lord ELGIN wrote to the Commodore at Hong Kong, stating the exigency, and begging him to hurry up every available gun-boat. With this inappropriate squadron, after four days' sail, Lord ELGIN arrived in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 14th of April, Count PUTIATIN, the sly Russ, arriving just an hour before him. The American Minister, in the *Mississippi*, came up soon after. All the row-boats of the squadron were now quickly at work surveying the famous bar, and, after several days' labor, it was found that the worst statements of the former Embassies were the most correct. It was not a narrow bar of mud which the *Nimrod* could, at full speed and at some risk, drive through, but a sandbank—almost an island, at low water extending right across the river, and at least a mile in thickness. There is a winding watercourse through this sand island, which at low water gives a depth of two feet, but it was ascertained that under the most favorable circumstances of fair weather and Spring tides there could not be more than eleven feet of water in that watercourse. Beyond this bar the row-boats passed, and found the river inside very narrow in the channel, but deep—just the water for the 40-horse gun-boats brought out by Captain OSBORN for this very purpose, and left behind, 1,400 miles off. On either bank of the river were Chinese forts, flying multitudes of banners and crowded with men. These are described to us to look like five huge Perigord pies. There is, moreover, a line of earthworks, manned with a large force, and armed with 53 guns of a more serviceable appearance than any heretofore seen in China. Such are the outpost defences of the capital of China, and such are the results of the surveys made from the ships.

On the 20th Baron GROS arrived, bringing word that the British Admiral had been seen at the mouth of the Yangtse in the line-of-battle sailing-ship *Calcutta*, bound for Pecheli. On the 20th the French Admiral arrived with two corvettes and two gun boats, and looming upon the horizon was seen the British Admiral in the huge *Calcutta—alone*. Meanwhile the English and French Plenipos had sent another flight of letters to Pekin, announcing their arrival to YU, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at that capital. It is said that these letters merely required that YU should acknowledge the communication, and send a person fully empowered to treat. In default of this he was told that the English and French would resort to arms. He was given until the 30th of April to comply with this demand. On the 29th, when the letters left, some of the petty local Mandarins had been off to the ships, brought off by the Russians and the Americans, who still, it seems, preserve their neutral character, but no official answer had arrived from Pekin. It had been determined, therefore, on the previous day that the vessels should cross the bar. The French, with only five gun-boats on the station, had three of them ready for this operation. The English, with twenty gun-boats, had one—the *Slaney*. Both squadrons went at the bar. The Frenchmen all got over, so did the *Slaney*; but our two long-heeled dispatch-boats, although they had taken out their coals and lightened themselves for the rush, stuck fast, and when the let ere left were lying with two feet of water round them before the assembled squadrons of four nations. *Now*, when this blot has fallen upon our naval credit, some of the least useful of the gun-boats are ordered up. The large 60-horse boats, escorted by the poor old *Hesper* and the *Sampson*, are toiling up the coast. Out of the six light-draught boats—the *Clown*, the *Kestrel*, the *Woodcock*, the *Janus*, the *Drake* and the *Watchful*—not one has even been sent for. On the 3d of May five gun-boats of this deeper draught left Shanghae. They would probably arrive about a week after the attack on the forts was to take place. *Toujours trop tard! Toujours trop tard!* Europe will soon learn to adopt this exclamation as the nickname of our two services. The French Admiral is not the man we take him for if he suffered the 1st of May to pass without forcing his passage up the river. That man has a will, and he is not likely to carry his politeness so far as to wait for Admiral SEYMOUR's lagging gun-boats. If he does not go in, it will be because he doubts the sufficiency of his force. We expect, however, to hear in a few days that "all has gone well;" that the French have gone up to Tiensin, and that the English have followed at their heels. It is enough to make an Englishman in foreign parts deny his nationality, or blush to name the land of his birth, when such spectacles of national imbecility are offered to the world.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Yale College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

I have already alluded to the construction of a new building for the accommodation of the Medical Department in Yale College. Generally such matters have to pass through tedious discussions and deliberations before they attain any definite form. By the liberality of Jos. E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., of New-Haven, now traveling abroad, this project has been spared this dangerous ordeal. Last June he purchased the old building which stands at the head of College-street, in dangerous proximity to the graveyard, for $16,500, and the construction of the new building was immediately commenced. It has reached a second story almost before the citizens were aware of its existence. It is located on York-street, a short distance south of Chapel. Medical students in embryo may congratulate themselves on the prospect they have of an escape from the labyrinthine stairs which lead to the dissecting-rooms in the whited sepulchre on College-street.

Yale provides liberally for indigent students. The funds upon which they may rely are continually being increased from various sources. The College has, during the past year, begun to receive the legacy of the late THOMAS HARMER JOHNS, of Canandaigua, N. Y. The total amount will be nine or ten thousand dollars and is to constitute a fund to create scholarships of $100 a year, to be given to indigent and meritorious students.

The Calliopean Society, which departed this life some four or five years since, is to have a better epitah than an empty hall bearing its name. After the debts of the society had been paid from the proceeds arising from the sale of its library, $2,100 remained, which was made a fund for two scholarships, one of $1,100 the other of $1,000.

EDWARD C. HERRICK, Esq., who has so long and ably filled the double position of treasurer and librarian, this year resigns the latter office, so as to devote himself more entirely to the duties of the former. DANIEL C. GILMAN, Esq., who has virtually acted as librarian for the last year or two, has been formally elected to the office. Doubtless visitors will find Mr. HERRICK's extensive bibliographical knowledge extended to them as courteous by as ever, should occasions of need arise. The wide acquaintance with books Mr. GILMAN has acquired during his residence abroad, together with his energetic performance of whatever he undertakes, will render his services highly acceptable in the office he now enters upon.

The Secretaryship of the College, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. SAMUEL R. ANDREW, has been filled by the election of WILLYS WARNER, Esq.

The College Library has received some important acquisitions during the past year. It has received by donation 178 volumes and 151 pamphlets. The expenditure for books is as fellows:

Seven hundred and seventy volumes	$2,010 14
Current periodical works	197 28
Binding books	163 63
Map of United States	4 50
Total	$2,375 56

Commencement at Dartmouth.

Last Friday was Commencement Day at Dartmouth. The attendance of Alumni was unprecedentedly large. The graduating class numbered 57, of whom 19 delivered orations. The following young gentlemen graduated from the Chandler Scientific Class:

William Lawrence Baker, Northampton, Mass.; Harvey Judson Chamberlin, Ascutneyville, Vt.; William Martin Chase, Canaan; Milton Dascomb, Greenfield; John Follett, Hubbardston, Mass.; Ethelbert Butler Gage, Pelham; Charles Woodman Haynes, Madbury; Edgar Kittredge Haynes, Hanover; Lucian Osgood Livingston, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph Edward Marsh, Pelham; Benjamin Merrill, Haverhill; John Kelly Merrill, Metnuen, Mass.; Jonathan Eastman Pesker, East Concord; Marcus Morton Pillsbury, Canaan; John Elbridge Sinclair, Brentwood; William Carter Tracy, Windsor, Vt.; Thomas Wyman Vose, Brewer Village, Me.; Edwd. Loyd West, Roxbury, Mass.; George Ward Weston, Fryeburg, Me.; Gustavus Brown Williams, Uxbridge, Mass.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Prof. EDWARD P. BARROWS, of Andover, Mass.; Prof. EDWARD LAWRENCE, of East Windsor, Conn.; and the Rev. AMOS W. BURNHAM, of Rindge, N. H. That of LL. D. upon the Hon. JONAS CUTTING, of Maine, and Prof. GEO. TICKNOR, of Boston. That of A. M. upon H. M. HACKETT, of Portsmouth, AUSTIN F. PIKE, of Franklin, and J. CUMMINS, of Roxbury, Mass.; CHAS. C. FROST, of Brattleboro', Vt.; EDWARD DANFORTH, of New-York; CHARLES DANE, of Woodstock, Vt.; BENJ. F. TREADWELL, Philadelphia, and WM. L. COGSWELL, New-York.

The usual College dinner to the Alumni was given in Dartmouth Hall at 2 o'clock. It was here proposed to raise the sum of $100,000 among the friends of the institution, a portion of which is to be used in building an Alumni hall, and the remainder for improvement in the College grounds and buildings. The proposition met with general favor, and several sons of old Dartmouth, who were present, subscribed largely for the purpose. Judge PARKER, of Cambridge, headed the list with $1,000, and was followed by FRANCIS HAYES of Boston, with a like sum.

Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES consented at short notice to go to Dartmouth, to supply the place of Mr. CHOATE, who was prevented by illness from addressing the literary societies. Dr. HOLMES read an address which he prepared for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, but which has never been repeated in public. It gave great satisfaction at Dartmouth, and much gratitude was expressed at the prompt and ready manner in which he acceded to the invitation of the college officers.

Dr. HOLMES announced his subject as embracing some of the Relations of Poetry and Science, and the different organic tendencies of the minds which find their natural element in one or the other.

Antioch College.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following:

"The venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, ex-President of Harvard University, has drawn up the subscription paper for the $26,000 which is expected from New-England, to complete the work of relieving Antioch College from debt. Mr. QUINCY, Hon. ALBERT FEARING, JONATHAN PHELPS, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. THOMAS MANDELL, of New-Bedford, have already subscribed each $1,000 towards this object, and sundry others, with equal generosity in proportion to their means, have contributed smaller sums, making in all about $8,000."

Hamilton College.

The Albany *Statesman* says:

"The friends of Hamilton College will be glad to learn that the great telescope is duly mounted in the Observatory, and its glasses all in place. A chronometer, a transit instrument, and other needed apparatus, have been ordered, the means having been in good part pledged by friends of science and the College. The Director of the Hamilton College Observatory, is Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, formerly Observer at the Dudley Observatory, in this city. The genius and energy lost to Albany by his removal, has been indeed a valuable gain to Clinton. The splendid telescope at that Institution is the second in size in the world, the twin instruments at Pulkowa and Cambridge alone being larger. It is the largest ever constructed in this country."

Delta Kappa Epsilon.

The thirteenth annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will be held with the

...tland Free-Lovers—A Chance to Make Money.

JOHN LANDON is a merchant in the town ...tland, Vt. He is possessed of means and in...ce, and has lately sprung into celebrity. ...ough his active efforts, the late "Convention" ...tland found facilities for holding its meet..., when other people in the town turned their ...ts upon it, and the Free-Lovers cherish a ...rm regard for him for the good-will he exhib...ed. His specialty, however, is Spiritualism, ...d he has come to grief because that particular ...anch was incontinently upset by another ...ANCH, given over to "Free-Love." Mr. LAN... now comes forward with the following lib... offer, which we publish without change:

REWARD—$25—REWARD.

EDITOR RUTLAND HERALD: To correct an impres... that has been, and is now industriously being ...ulated, by individuals and the press, in relation to ...timents entertained by the 3,000 persons who ...ded the Free Convention, at Rutland, on the ...ject of *marriage*, I wish you to publish this resolu... as expressive of the views of ninety-nine of every ...undred persons attending the Convention from ...e last; viz., Resolution No. 5:

Resolved, That the only true and natural marriage ...s exclusive conjugal love between *one man and ...oman*, and that the only true home is the isolated ...e based upon this exclusive love.

...offer the above reward *to any person who will prove ...there were thirty persons at the Convention* on the ..., 26th and 27th of June last, disavowing this reso...on.

...make this offer to give some professedly pious but ...aken persons in this vicinity, an opportunity to ...r deny the facts as stated, or inform themselves ...hop lying about their fellow citizens.

Respectfully yours, JOHN LANDON.

P.S. Other papers who love truth and justice will ...se copy. J. L.

...ere is an excellent opportunity for some of the ...Free-Love" people to make a little money. Let ...y of those free-and-easy men and women who ...ured at Rutland, under the lead of Mrs. JULIA ...ANCH, come out with an open avowal that they ...not ashamed of themselves, and Mr. LANDON, ...utland, stands ready to pay them eighty-three ...s apiece. We apprehend, however, that even ...LANDON's defiant denial will fail to produce ...effect he desires. The public judgment is ...ty well settled already, and for the want of ...e to ignore plain facts, it not likely to un...go a speedy change. The gentleman from ...and must bear the consequences of the re...sibility he assumed. We are sorry for him.

Pugnacious "Reformers."

FREE-LOVERS REFUSE TO LEAVE BERLIN HEIGHTS.

We published, a day or two ago, a statement ...n an Ohio paper, to the effect that the peaceable ...ens of Berlin Heights proposed to get rid of the ...e-Love community in that place, by purchasing ...r property at a fair valuation. The offer has been ...e, but the offensive people won't go. Mrs. CORA ...RY, editor of that blasphemous sheet, the *Age of ...edom*, gives vent to the feelings of the Free-Lov... in the following independent style:

"Born in Berlin, I consider myself 'naturali... I feel I have the privileges of a 'Native Ameri... *and I expect to remain here.* Thinking as I must ...n all subjects; acting as my highest convictions im... me on all occasions,; advocating such faith and ...h life as is good to me always, I expect still to re... *Rejecting all religious dogmas; repudiating all ...bitrary marriage bonds; believing in no government ...ve the ever-acting laws of all being, I shall utter my ...ought as I am moved, and shall utter it here.* Scorn... that purity manufactured by legal force; des...ing that virtue based only on the opinion of the ...orld; the truth I feel shall not be stifled in my soul, ...mbers on God's earth. *Advocating sublimest true... the Christ within*, my life shall alone answer to ...vine mandates of my own being; and what... place and her may apportion me, it must pass ...dence, while my soul alone listens to the deep ...e of the Infinite coming to me from the bleed... heart of Humanity—the aching pulses of my ...d sisters, whose anguished prayer, as of old, is, ...t shall we do to be saved?' and oh! from the ...n innocent, and unasked child-souls who are ...born to a heritage of sin; all bidding me 'cry ... and spare not' the deep truths so clearly shown ...

...ding all days alike holy, I would do only good ...beautiful deeds at any time, and the Bible Sab... or Christian Sunday, like every day of my life, ...d be devoted to whatever of work, or study, or ..., or preaching, or dancing, my own judgment ...will be most productive of health to my body ...soul; *and this I shall do in Berlin as I have always* ... 'David danced before the Lord'—I believe it ...s innocent as any act of his life; *and dancing, ...en the hours of intellectual and religious exercises, ...Sunday or any other day, will be part of all whole ...and consistent worship.* Seeing clearly that woman, ...well as man, has the natural right to the fullest ...m of all the faculties and passions of the soul; ...she must be self-owned and self-whole; that her ...s and her maternal relations should be sa... greatly held in her own hands, I bid her keep herself ...never become a slave—never yield to the mercena... obligations of the marriage bond; but accept alone the truest life up-welling in her own soul; letting a ...e lovingness be ever the only parent power that ...ll give her a child; and despite threats, despite ...rches and priesthood, despite the howling of the ...ble and the unlawful persecutions of legalized ...er, despite misrepresentations, and calumny, and ...se, and vilification, this truth will I proclaim from ...native hill-tops, and send it reverberating through ...valleys where my childhood wandered. I shall ... sit among the orchard blooms that draped my ...dle; they shall give their fragrance to my life, ...shroud my grave with the rose-hued mantle; ...yet that life shall be lived unfettered, that grave ...be no coward's tomb. The scented slopes, where ...childhood's winged hours went by, are still to ... their sweetness and their sunshine to my riper ...rs; and the mother's love and the father's smile ...still to be mine for the faith that they have in ...child; and yet more for the supremer faith in ...th; and ever shall my pen go on its work, ever ...I utter this thought of freedom, ever shall I live ...life that I feel most true, and ever must it be ...e my own soul chooseth its resting spot and its ..."

Foreign Items.

The Paris *Pays* states that it is anxious "to ... an error too generally entertained in Eu... to the effect that Cuba, if abandoned to her ...rces and to those of the mother country, ...infallibly succumb to the efforts of the ...States." Who would dare to be incredu... perusing the following muster-roll?

...is divided into three departments, which ...nized in a very vigorous manner. The ... generally consists of 6 regiments of the ... of light infantry, 4 rifle companies, 2 batte... of horse artillery, 4 batteries of foot artillery, ...nts of cavalry, and several special corps—... forming a total of 15,000 men. To this ... must be added 10,000 men dispatched by ...other country, and composed of the best ...s of the Spanish army. Now the stand... of the United States is not more than ...ong, and in spite of the immense activity ...tion, it would require a very powerful ... to raise an invading force of ten to twelve ... men. Cuba is consequently able to de... itself from an aggression. Moreover, Spain ... military organization which would permit ... dispatch necessary reinforcements to her ... The Spanish war navy is superior to that ... the United States. In enumerating these facts, ...e have no wish to establish any comparison be...ween two nations which are our friends and ...allies; we merely desired to show that Cuba is in ...a strategical sense capable of defeating any Amer...can invasion, were the latter to be attempted at ...ny time."

The Paris *Univers* congratulates the United States Government on its having admitted the ...ce of the claims advanced by the Roman Cath... Archbishop of California to territory conceded ...mer days to the Roman Church by the Mexi... Government. Our cotemporary hopes that ...excellent example may not be lost on Pied... It says:

"We pay homage to the equity of the Washing... Cabinet, which rises superior to the unjust ...sy of liberal fanaticism. We may also re... a singular fact—the Jesuits driven out of ...mont, took refuge, several years ago, in Cali...; they have met there, not only with liberty ...peace, but they also enjoy a safe asylum in ...old convents which the Protestant Govern... has restored to the Church. They possess ...r colleges and schools, and it is from these ... abodes that they depart on their evangelical ...sion. A severe lesson is thereby offered to ...mont, if that unhappy kingdom, betrayed as it ...by the liberal cabal, which impoverishes and de...ralizes the land under the pretext of governing ...could only turn it to profit."

A Congress, having for its object the discus...n of questions relating to literature and art, ...ll meet at Brussels on the 27th of September ...xt, and remain in session four or five days ...legates from the United States and from all ...s of the world have been invited to unite in the ...berations, the results of which will be looked ...with great interest. The printed circular of in...tion presents a list of the questions which will ...submitted for discussion—questions mainly re...ing to the rights of authors to property in their ...ks, whether of a literary or artistic character ...d states that all communications relative to ...Congress should be addressed, post-paid, to the ...ral Secretary of the Committee of Organiza..., Mr. EDOUARD ROMBERG, Superintendent of ...strial Affairs in the Department of the Inte..., No. 58 Rue Royale, Brussels.

...is said that the land forces, in the new ...ish expedition against Mexico, will be com...ded by General PRIM, and the fleet by Briga... PINSON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Aug. 2.

Before Commissioner Sullivan.

Oliver Brown, a seaman, charged with perpetrating the crime of grand larceny on the high seas, was up on examination this morning. Held to await the inquisition of the Grand Jury.

The West Washington Market Controversy—The Title Vested in the State—Appointment of Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 2.

Before Judge Davies.

The People of the State of New-York, and Owen Brennan and James Taylor vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York and others.*—Motion by plaintiffs for receiver and injunction.

Hutchins, Stoughton and Van Buren for plaintiffs; Busteed, McKeon, Noyes and O'Connor for defendants.

DAVIES, J.—The facts charged in the complaint are, that the people of the State are owners in fee of certain premises in the City of New-York lying on the westerly side of West-street between Vesey and Dey streets, and extending westerly about 440 feet.

That the defendants, the Corporation of New-York, have taken posession thereof, and have rented the same for market and other purposes.

That the people have made and executed to the plaintiffs, Taylor and Brennan, a lease for said premises for one year from April 24, 1858, at an annual rent of $5,000 payable quarterly.

That the defendants withhold from Taylor & Brennan the possession of the premises, and that they are entitled to the rents and profits of the same from April 24, 1858.

That the tenants of the premises pay the rent thereof to the defendants and refuse to acknowledge the right of the plaintiffs to pay them the rent thereof.

That a small portion only of the rents collected have been paid into the City Treasury, and that the persons so acting in the collection of the rents are pecuniarily irresponsible and are not authorized to act. That the amount to paid is annually more than the sum of $40,000, and that the moneys are paid weekly.

That it would be the duty of the Collector of the City Revenue to collect and receive such rents if the same really belonged to the City, but that the same were collected by some other person.

That the Comptroller of the City has received but a small portion, if any, of the rents collected; that he has stated that the premises belong to the State, and, therefore, that the City has no right to collect and enforce payment of the same, and that for this reason he has refrained from exercising that control over the property which he would have done if it belonged to the City.

That the occupants of the premises are men of little or no pecuniary means; that they pay their rent weekly in advance, and that the same is in danger of being wholly lost by reason of their want of means, and the residence of many of them out of the State.

That the Comptroller has stated that, in his opinion, a receiver ought to be appointed to take charge of and collect said rents, and hold them for the benefit of whosoever may be entitled thereto

On the hearing, other affidavits were made on the part of the plaintiffs, showing that the premises in controversy were outside the 400 feet from low water mark on the North River.

That the Mayor of the City has concurred in the opinion of the Comptroller, that the title to the land is in the State and not in the City, and that the City has no right to have it or use the same.

On the part of the defendants, the Corporation, there is produced the affidavits of Mr. Serrell, City Surveyor, setting forth that the premises in question have been reclaimed by the defendants, the Corporation, from the North River by filling in the same. That such filling in began in 1844, and was completed in 1853; that since such filling in, the defendants, the Corporation, by their officers and agents, have rented the said premises, have claimed to own the same, and exercised acts of dominion over the same, and received the rents thereof in their own right.

Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, states that such filling was done under a claim of title to the land under water, and that since such filling, the defendants, the Corporation, have been in actual possession thereof, claiming to own the same in fee simple.

He further states that the rents of said premises are being collected by Robert A. Haggerty, duly appointed for that purpose by the defendants, and that the same are being faithfully collected by him and paid into the City treasury.

That he has always supposed that it was the duty of said corporation to collect such rents, whether the title to the said premises was actually vested in the defendants, the Corporation or the State, that he is not of the opinion that the appointment of a Receiver is necessary to protect either the interests of the State or of the City; that said rents are now in due course of collection, and by proper persons.

The Mayor makes an affidavit expressing the same views.

The affidavit of Benson shows, that as Clerk of the Market, previous to the commencement of this suit, he collected the rents from the premises, and paid them over to the Corporation.

The affidavit of Haggerty shows that since the commencement of this suit, he has been appointed as an officer of the Finance Department of the defendants to collect said rents, and has collected the same and paid them over to the Corporation.

First as to the title of the City to the premises in question.

It is conceded that they lie outside of the 400 feet granted to the Corporation by the Montgomerie charter. The Dongan charter conveyed to the City land between high and low-water mark all around the Island, and the Montgomerie charter (1730) granted to the Corporation on the North River, a slip of land extending into the river, 400 feet from low-water mark.

In 1798 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Corporation to lay out exterior streets on both rivers of the width of 70 feet, and such streets were to be built at the expense of the owners of the adjoining lots, fronting on the same, and the intervening spaces were to be filled up by them, and such proprietors filling up such intermediate spaces of ground were to become owners of the same in fee simple.

In the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* Farmer, (5 Sand. S. C. Rep., 16,) the Superior Court held that the proprietors referred to are the grantees of the Corporation or their assigns who had received grants to the full extent of the 400 feet owned by the Corporation, and that the intermediate spaces were those which in consequence of the irregularity of the shores sometimes intervened between the extremity of the Corporation grants, &c., regular streets in front of the river which the act authorized to be built, and that these intervening spaces belonged to the State and were granted by the State to the adjoining proprietors on the conditions expressed in the acts.

This case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment affirmed upon the grounds taken in the Superior Court. The Corporation, as the owner of lands fronting on the river, built new streets and filled up the intermediate spaces, and became therefore the owners in fee simple of the lands extending to westerly side of West-street. There their ownership terminated and that of the people of the State commenced. They, as representing the Crown, or former sovereign, own the bed of all navigable rivers which have flux and reflux of the seas, and as such owners have the right to grant and sell the same without reference to the owner of the adjacent upland, and the grantee of the Crown and State can so build upon or improve the land so granted as to cut off the owner of the land from all access to the water. These points were distinctly ruled in the case of Gould vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, (2 Selden, 522.)

By section 5 of the Act of 1798 it was made lawful for the Corporation to direct piers to be sunk and completed in such manner as they might think proper in front of said streets or wharves, at the expense of the proprietors of the lots lying opposite to the places at which said piers should be sunk. In case the proprietors refused to sink and build the piers, the Corporation might do so, and receive the wharfage to their own use.

From the facts before me it appears that the Corporation have built a bulkhead upon the land of the State, some 400 feet west of West-street, and filled in the intermediate space and erected their buildings, which are used for market purposes. I do not find any title set up to these premises by the Corporation, though it seems by the affidavit of Mr. Serrell that at the time of the filling, it was done under claim of title. Upon what ground we have no information, and I am greatly at a loss to perceive any.

So little doubt has been entertained on this subject that the present Comptroller, who has large experience in City affairs, and who is not slack to assert and maintain the rights and interests of the Corporation, says in his report to the Common Council, under date of February 6, 1854: "In the course of the past year or two, land has been gained from the North River by constructing a bulkhead from pier No. 20 to pier No. 23, between Vesey and Dey streets, and covering one acre, equal to 90 full lots. A map of this land, including Washington Market, has been prepared by John S. Serrell. The new land is entirely outside of West street, *which at that point is the exterior line of the* 400 *feet granted to the Corporation by the charter of* 1730, commonly called the Montgomerie grant. The bed of the river beyond the line of that street, and of the 400 feet embraced in the charter, belongs to the people of the State of New-York, and before the land is sold, (which he had recommended in his report,) or any erections made on it, it is advisable to have the title settled by an act of the Legislature."

It would appear from the affidavit of Mr. Mott that the present Mayor of the City entertains similar opinions as to the title of the State.

The title to the premises in question would seem, then, to be, free of all doubt, in the people of this State. It has been so decided by the highest Court of the State, so recognized by the chief officers of the Corporation, and particularly the Comptroller, whose especial duty it is to look after the property of the Corporation. It is so averred in the complaints, and I have looked in vain in the papers put in to oppose this motion, for any denial of the title of the State, or any averments that the title is in the Corporation.

As to the appointment of a Receiver, this Court, by section 244, subdivision 1 of the Code, is authorized to appoint a Receiver, before judgment, on the application of either party, where he establishes an *apparent* right to property which is the subject of the action, and which is in the possession of the adverse party; and the property or its rents and profits are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired.

Edwards, in his able work on Receivers, (Edition of 1837, p. 18,) says: "What is here meant by 'establishing an apparent right' is not very clear when connected with an action before judgment. It is probably the use of a well-known term; *prima facie* right is what is intended, and ought to have been the phrase."

It is undeniable that in this case the plaintiffs have established an apparent or *prima facie* right to the property, the subject of the action. It would seem to be well settled, where the right is clear and the party in possession has no legal title, to appoint a receiver in the first instance. Such was the case of Stilwell vs. Wilkins, (6 Mad. C. R., 49,) and on appeal to Lord Eldon, he affirmed the appointment. The case of Lancashire vs. Lancashire, (9 Beaven, 190,) is an authority for the position that when the legal title is clear, and it is admitted, a receiver will be appointed. In Fingal vs. Blake, (3 Mowbrey, 50,) a receiver was appointed to take possession of property from the heir at law, at the instance of a party claiming as devisee in trust under a will. In that case the Court was satisfied upon the merits that the heir was shut out from the inheritance, and therefore a trespasser.

In Cobb vs. O'Neil, (3 Md. Ch. Dec. 174) the Chancellor says, in a case somewhat analagous to this: "This is not a case, therefore, where a receiver is put upon property against the legal title. But it is a case in which the plaintiff shows an equitable title to a part of the property and a legal and equitable title to another part, in which the defendant upon the case *as it now stands* makes out no title, legal or equitable, and in which the preservation of the property requires that it should be taken under the control of the Court."

In that case as in this there were a large number of tenants of the property in dispute and litigation with them was anticipated.

Upon that principle, therefore, this Court would be justified in granting the motion for the appointment of a receiver. But, under the code, the authority is expressly given, when the plaintiff, as in this case, establishes an apparent right to the property in controversy, and the property and its rents and profits are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired, to appoint a receiver.

In the present case it is averred and not denied, that the premises are in the occupancy of the defendants, other than the Corporation; that many of them are irresponsible and are out of the State; and it is quite apparent to me that up to the time of the commencement of this suit the City actually received, if any, but a small portion of the rents actually accruing from the premises. I think I cannot regard what has been done by the Mayor and Comptroller since this suit was instituted, to insure a more faithful collection of these rents and application and payment of them to the Corporation, however commendable, as an answer to this application. Before this suit was instituted, it is undeniable that the rents and profits of the premises were lost or certainly greatly injured or impaired. And I cannot resist the conviction that an attempt at the collection of tne same by the defendants, the Corporation, under the circumstances, must greatly impair and injure them, if it does not result in a considerable loss.

The chief officers of the City and its chief financial officer have united in the opinion that the Corporation have no title to these premises, and in that view this Court concurs. With this known and authentic declaration of want of title in the Corporation, it is not to be supposed that these tenants, the other defendants, will voluntarily and willingly pay their rents to the Corporation or its agents when chief officers declare they have no legal right to receive them. On the contrary, they will withhold them—litigation must ensue—and if they are not in danger of being wholly lost to the City or the State, or the lessees of the latter, they must be to some extent greatly injured and impaired.

A receiver unites in himself the title of the State, of the Corporation, and of the lessees of the State; and to him the tenants must pay the rents without demur, or look to any of the parties in interest.

It is so clearly for the interests of all concerned that a receiver should be appointed to hold the funds for the party ultimately adjudged entitled to them, that I entertain no doubt of my duty in the premises. The case being novel and important, I have consulted with two of my colleagues of this judicial district, who concur with me in the results at which I have arrived.

An order will therefore be entered appointing Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., receiver of the rents and profits of the premises—the subjects of this action—with authority to let the same from time to time, not over six months, and to collect the rents of said premises which have accrued since the commencement of this suit; that the defendants and all persons in possession of said premises under them, attorn to said receiver, and that he be let into the possession thereof; that said receiver give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, with two sureties, in the sum of $20,000, and that he deposit all moneys received by him from time to time, whenever the amount shall equal the sum of $5,000, with the United States Trust Company.

WRIT OF ERROR AND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED IN THE CANGEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Judge INGRAHAM this morning rendered the following opinion on the motion to grant a stay of proceedings in the case of Cangemi, with the view of bringing it before the Court of Appeals.

INGRAHAM, J.—Application is made to me for a stay of proceedings and a writ of error in this case.

The exceptions taken upon the trial were considered by the General Term as not well taken, and were amended. If the application rested solely upon these exceptions, I should hesitate before granting this motion.

There is, however, in this case, the question which arises as to the mode of trial by eleven jurors. It is true that the twelfth juror was discharged at the request of the prisoner, and under stipulations which, in any other than a capital case, the Court might feel at liberty to enforce between the parties. It presents, however, a question novel in its character, and which, so far as I have been able to examine the books, is without precedent, in a case in which the life of the prisoner is at stake. Some of the cases which refer to the question, where it has arisen upon the mere consent of the prisoner, speak of such an occurrence on the trial as a fatal error; while others admit that the prisoner might waive the right to a full jury. I do not feel at liberty to say that the prisoner should not be permitted to submit his case to the appellate Court.

It has been urged against this application, that the record shows the trial to have been by the full Jury, and that this was in accordance with the agreement of the stipulation of the prisoner. I cannot for a moment entertain the idea that a court of justice, having the life of the prisoner at their disposal, should, on such a ground, deny the prisoner the right of appeal. If he had the power to waive a Juror, then, the Court, on appeal, will sustain the judgment. If he had no such power, his agreement to the trial by eleven Jurors justifies neither court nor officer in taking his life. I should be unwilling in any way to deprive the prisoner of having this question submitted to the appellate Court. The General Term directed this to be inserted as one of the grounds which the prisoner moved in arrest of judgment, and the order of Judge Sutherland to amend the record was made for the purpose of indirectly presenting this question to the Court upon the writ of error.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the application to stay proceedings upon the judgment should be granted.

After the rendition of the above opinion, Judge INGRAHAM delivered the following, on the motion made by Mr. McKeon last week:

INGRAHAM, J.—The amendment which the District-Attorney asks to have made to the record is not objected to by the prisoner's counsel, is consistent with the fact, and was rendered necessary by the amendment proposed on the part of the prisoner. The first amendment is to insert, previous to the statement of the application by the Attorney-General to Judge Wright to amend the *postea*, the following: "The counsel for the prisoner moved the General Term to amend the *postea*, which motion was denied by the General Term, and the counsel was directed to make such motion to the justice before whom the cause was tried."

The second amendment is to insert, in the fourth line of the statement of the application to Justice Wright for an amendment of the *postea*, after the words "in arrest of judgment," the words "and before sentence was pronounced upon the prisoner, and before the signing of the judgment record by the Judges at General Term."

The motion to amend is granted, and such amendment is ordered to be made by annexing a copy of the order therefor to the record.

THE WAY OF LIFE IN COURT.

Jahn C. Hall and George B. Maigne vs. *George P. Edgar and William Herries*—The following are the affidavits by Mr. Herries and Mr. Hall, in the above case, on which the second warrant for the arrest of Edgar was issued:

City and County of New-York, ss.:—William Herries, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the firm of Edgar & Herries, and that he has been engaged as editor in the business of publishing a weekly newspaper called the *Way of Life*; that he entered into partnership with the said Edgar on or about the 15th day of April last past; that his business in connection with the said paper was in the capacity of editor only; that said Edgar's business as connected with the said paper, was to attend to the general business of the said paper; that when he formed the partnership with the said Edgar he represented to this deponent that he was able to carry on said paper from his own means at least one year. This deponent says that he calculated, in the presence of and with the said Edgar, the expense of publishing the said paper for one year, and that the amount of money necessary was estimated at $9,000 at the lowest. This deponent further says, that from various conversations with said Edgar during the continuance of the said *Way of Life*, he was led to believe that the actually paying circulation of the said *Way of Life* was at least 5,000 copies; that he often spoke to said Edgar against issuing so large a number of said paper, and was told that five or six thousand copies were no more than enough to fill the subscriptions and sales of the paper. He further says that when he commenced, in company with said Edgar, he expected that the said business was to be done on the cash system or nearly so; that the said Edgar has incurred obligations on account of some five or six thousand dollars, a great portion of which, as as this deponent has discovered since said Edgar's assignment on the 30th day of June last past, was in notes made by said Edgar and signed by him, without the knowledge or consent of this deponent, in the name of Edgar and Harries. This deponent says that the said Edgar has received all the proceeds of the said *Way of Life*, and appropriated them in his own way and without the knowledge of this deponent, and that the money which this deponent has received from the proceeds of the said *Way of Life* is only about sixty dollars; that since his assignment, and since the discontinuance of the *Way of Life*, the said Edgar has received from subscriptions and bills due the said *Way of Life* divers sums of money, and that he retains the same for himself; that the said sums of money, a great part of it, belongs to subscribers living at a distance, and sending their subscriptions to the *Way of Life*, without the knowledge that the said *Way of Life* has failed and been discontinued; and this deponent says that he has withdrawn his connection with the said partnership and the said *Way of Life*, and that he did so for the reason that from entries made by the said Edgar in the books of the accounts of the *Way of Life*, and from other transactions of said Edgar, that he was calculating to and actually was cheating and defrauding those who were doing business on credit for the said *Way of Life*.

WILLIAM HERRIES.

Sworn, &c.

The affidavit of Mr. John C. Hall alleges in substance, that the defendant, Edgar, induced him to print the paper, and to purchase some new fonts of type, by representing to him that he was abundantly able to meet any and all of the obligations he should create from said *Way of Life*, and that he by such means wrongfully and fraudulently incurred a debt, owing to that deponent, of about $1,300. The deponent also states, that from the representations made to him by Mr. Edgar, he was led to believe that the defendant was doing at least $8,000 to $10,000 in the drug business. Edgar also told Mr. Hall that "he was able to carry on the business of publishing the *Way of Life* from his own means." The deponent also says, that all the representations made by him as to his drug business, and his means and property, were wholly false and deceptive. Mr. Hall also further states in his affidavit, that "all the means or value that Mr. Edgar received from his drug business, and which he put into the firm of Edgar & Herries, as capital—according to his own statement—of the *Way of Life*, was in three or four notes amounting to about $3,200, which notes were made by a young man named Walker, alleged to be unpossessed of "any property whatever," and "to whom Edgar sold out his said drug business." The affidavit further states that said Walker, about the 22d of last month, at a meeting of the creditors of the defendant, gave notice to them by stating that he should not pay the said notes, because they "were obtained from him by said Edgar under representations which were wholly false and deceptive." That Mr. Walker further alleges "at the time the notes were given, Mr. Edgar told the said Walker that the business was a good paying business, and that the receipts from said business would pay the said notes as they became due." All of these representations the deponent, as speaking for Mr. Walker, alleges to have been made with fraudulent intent.

The matter of bail will probably be settled to-morrow morning.

Conrad Eisle vs. *Matilda Eisle.*—In this case His Honor granted, on hearing the report of the referee, a judgment of divorce on the ground of adultery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The Court room was unusually crowded either by Jurors anxious to get excused from duty, or by those desirous to go to the White Mountains or Saratoga Springs. The Recorder said that no Juror could be excused for sickness without a physician's certificate. This greatly simplifies the trouble which a Judge in the Court of Sessions has every month to undergo.

The trial of Stephen H. Branch for libels on Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Simeon Draper, and others was postponed till to day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Ashmead, Branch's counsel, expects to quash the indictment, otherwise it may go hard with Branch. Mr. Branch was anxious that the trial should proceed yesterday. It will certainly come off to-day. There are about a hundred cases to be tried this term, and the Recorder promises to use every effort to dispose of them as speedily and efficiently as is consistant with the thorough ends of justice.

Judge RUSSELL, yesterday, sentenced Leroy Rusher for the murder of McCarthy, the folding-boy of the *Tribune*, who pleaded guilty last term to manslaughter in the first degree, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Our advices from this State may be summed up as follows: Wheat a little more than an average. Corn is rather backward in some places, but with a good Fall promises an average yield. Oats mostly a failure.

KENTUCKY.

Bardstown, Nelson County.—The wheat crop is about half an average. Corn promises to be very good.

Hopkinsville, Christian County.—Oats of no account. Not enough saved for seed. Wheat and corn crops very good. Tobacco, which is the most important crop raised in our county, looks well, and from present prospects, we anticipate a moderate crop.

Murray, Callaway County.—Wheat has been badly injured in some places by smut, and we will not have an average crop. Corn is late, and from present indications we think it will not exceed an average yield, perhaps not that. Oats an entire failure. Tobacco is growing finely; plenty of it planted, and the prospect is pretty fair for at least an average yield.

MISSISSIPPI.

Carthage, Leake County.—The prospects now are more than usually good for cotton, corn and wheat.

Decatur, Newton County.—We anticipate a full crop of both corn and cotton in this county.

GEORGIA.

The general tenor of advices from this State is as follows: Owing to rust, the oat crop is almost an entire failure. The prospects for cotton, corn and wheat are favorable for more than an average crop

FLORIDA.

Uchee Anna, Walton County.—The prospects for cotton and corn are at present very flattering.

LOUISIANA.

The general tenor of advices from this State is as follows: The prospects for cotton, corn and wheat are very good; in some sections never were better at this season.

ARKANSAS.

Our advices from this State may be summed up as follows: Wheat crop light, oats a failure, cotton and corn excellent.

ALABAMA.

Our advices from this State may be summed up as follows: Cotton and corn good; wheat, an average crop; oats very inferior, mostly a failure.

TEXAS.

McLennan County.—The prospects for corn is good. Cotton fine, and wheat tolerably good.

Henderson, Rusk County.—The prospects for cotton are very flattering, and the crop will be much larger this year than it was last, unless some disaster should happen.

Jefferson, Cass County.—The prospects now are very flattering for full crops of corn and cotton. Small grain, say, wheat, rye and oats are matured, and they are inferior; oats will not make seed.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	95	27	—
Flour, bbls	20,081	626	2,288
Wheat, bushels	45,619	—	4,961
Corn, bushels	109,197	—	—
Rye, bushels	5,491	—	—
Oats, bushels	24,800	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	375	21	233
Whisky, bbls	703	52	50

ASHES—Quiet at old rates, $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale of 4,200 bags Santos, announced for to-morrow, (Tuesday,) the demand is limited. Prices, however, are very firm. Sales 34 bags Jamaica, from second hands, at about 12¼c.: 60 bags Rio at 11c; and 30 bags St. Domingo at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Receipts of Rio, during the week, 2,400 bags; stock of Rio, this evening, about 15,000 bags.

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics, July 31, 1858:

	Rio.	Other kinds
Imports in July, 1858, bags	8,900	5,062
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858 bgs	54,372	39,563
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1857 bgs	77,073	19,579
Sales in July, 1858, bags	16,580	7,123
Stock July 31, 1858, bags	5,100	8,100
Stock July 31, 1857, bags	23,474	1,200

In Baltimore, last week, there were received, 6,000 bags Rio; sold, 3,700 bags Rio at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb; stock, there on Saturday, July 31, 12,400 bags Rio, and 1,500 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—The demand is moderate at former prices, sales 1,600 bales, including 1,200 bales in transit.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞

DYEWOODS—Are in limited request at previous quotations. Stock on hand this morning, 740 tons Barwood, 2,109 tons Logwood, 341 tons Fustic, and 130 tons Japan Wood.

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty good demand at, however, drooping prices, there being more offering. 1,000 quintals Bank were sold chiefly at $3 25; George's Bank are quoted at from $3 75@$3 85, without any further sales. Mackerel and Herring are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable brands of State and Western Flour, and prices favor sellers slightly. The demand is mainly for home use. The transactions comprise 14,700 bbls., within our revised range.

Sour, ℔ bbl	$3 65	@ 4 10
Superfine State	4 10	@ 4 15
Extra State	4 30	@ 4 40
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 10	@ 4 20
Superfine Ohio	4 15	@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20	@ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 25	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 70	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 45	@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 7 00

Canadian is still scarce and wanted; sales 670 bbls., in lots, at from $4 35@$5 35 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty active at advancing rates. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 15@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is held with more firmness, the available supply not being as good, while the demand continues pretty brisk for home use and for shipment. Other kinds are depressed, cheaper, and irregular. Sales 63,500 bushels, including inferior to very good White Western at $1 08@$1 20; poor to good Red Western, (Winter,) within a range of from $1 08@$1 12; inferior Milwaukee Club at 95c.; fair Chicago Spring (600 bushels in slip) at 92c.; poor to fair ordinary new White Southern at $1 30@$1 35; and prime new Red do. at $1 32 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in active request at advancing prices; sales 98,500 bushels at 65¾c.@93¾c. for unsound to fair mixed Western; $1 02 for round yellow; $1 05 for very good yellow Southern; 85c. for unsound, and $1 08 for choice white Southern, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal at 80c.@81c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. A small lot of Crop Jersey Barley brought 85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and firm; among the sales were 3,500 bushels Canada at 45c. ℔ bushel of 32 lbs. We quote: Western 46½c.@47¾c.; Canadian, 46c.@47c.; State, 46c.@47c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 41c.@45c.; Southern, 34c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal in price here. In St. Louis, during the week ending July 29, Hemp was more active at advanced prices, closing with inferior to common at from $75 to $80; fair and good from $82@$85; prime at $88@$90, and prime dressed at $135 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Sales 37 bales, at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Is in limited demand at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 85c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet; prices are sustained. New-Orleans, 44c.; Porto Rico, 34c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@30c., ℔ gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in pretty fair demand at steady rates. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 44c., cash, ℔ gallon, in shipping order. The sales of common Resin embrace 1,000 bbls., at $1 50 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at 72c.@73c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kin

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—LOLA MONTEZ—YANKEE GIRL.

FRENCH COMPANY—LE MARI ET L'AMANT.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN—Thirtieth-street and Second avenue—THE HUTCHINSON BROTHERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WILLIAM TELL—FAIR—GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool ....Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The Mails for Europe by the steamer *America*, of the Cunard line, from this port to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish, this morning, another very interesting letter from our Correspondent in Utah, but of an earlier date than those given in the TIMES of Friday and Saturday—the mail arrangements being still defective, and the regular transmission of correspondence consequently uncertain. Our correspondent gives a full description of the Salt Lake Valley, with a graphic narrative of the experiences of an American citizen, Mr. F. E. MCNEILL, who was held by the Mormons, for some months, as a prisoner of war, and subjected to manifold indignities. A comprehensive view of the present aspect of Mormon affairs is also given in this letter. The Saints are reported to have resolved upon an effort for the immediate admission of Utah as a State.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. EDWARD MCGOWAN, leaves on Thursday at 2 o'clock, with a full load of passengers and the California mails. The low fare ($100 in the steerage) which is charged during July and August, make them favorite months for going to California. The Fraser River excitement is also largely swelling the emigration. The Company will dispatch two steamers on the 20th inst., the *Star of the West*, Capt. GREY, and the favorite steamer *Granada*, Lieut. BERRYMAN, Commanding. It is said that there will be a large number of Canadians take passage on the 20th, who are bound to Fraser's River. Many tickets are already sold.

We have six days' later intelligence from Rio de Janeiro, by the arrival of the bark *Ellen Morrison* from that port on the 17th June. The yellow fever is represented as prevailing extensively in various parts of the Brazilian Empire. Paraguay, it is said, is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and the Uruguay rivers, which has been held by President LOPEZ, without any right, since his war with ROSAS in 1847. The Legislature was still in session, and had been memorialized to establish a line of electric telegraph to connect the principal seaports of the Empire.

The new Canadian Ministry was announced yesterday, with Sir GEORGE BROWN as Premier and Inspector-General. The names of all the new officers will be found under our telegraphic head. Parliament met yesterday afternoon, when a motion of want of confidence was made in both Houses. It was carried in the Upper House, and at 8 o'clock last night was being discussed in the House of Assembly.

Six vessels have now been designated for the Paraguay Expedition—the steamers *Water Witch*, *Fulton*, and *Harriet Lane*, and the brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry*, and *Dolphin*. The last three named mount sixteen guns each.

The Health Officer of Charleston, S. C., refutes the statement, which emanated from an unknown source, that he and the citizens of that goodly city were alarmed at the visit of the infected ship *Swallow* on the 19th of July, and ordered her away when she called there, on her route from Havana for New-York, to obtain assistance. It appears Capt. TUCKER was treated in the most hospitable manner, and advised to discontinue his voyage, and allow his sick crew to go into their Lazaretto.

A bloody battle is reported as having occurred between parties of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, near Big Stone Lake, on July 14, in which twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

An immense gathering of colored people assembled in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, to celebrate the anniversary of British West India Emancipation. The leading feature of the day was an address by FRED. DOUGLAS, which covered the entire ground presented in the question as to the effects of Emancipation, and reviewed the present Government and its policy as affecting the growth of Slavery. He was particularly severe on his namesake, the Senator from Illinois.

The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated at Morris Grove, L. I., and at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. Picnic parties of colored persons assembled at those places, but the gatherings were small, and the proceedings uninteresting.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists in Massachusetts celebrated the anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Abington, on Saturday. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and the Rev. Mr. BLEBY, formerly a British missionary in Jamaica, made addresses.

An important arrest of counterfeiters, or manufacturers of bogus United States coin, was made on Sunday last by the U. S. Marshal and his Deputies, DE ANGELIS and RYNDERS. The parties had been suspected for a long time and watched. On Sunday a man named CHARLES HOWARD, and a confederate named JAMES W. RYALL, were arrested in Canal-street, as they were entering a silver-plating establishment. Upon each of them were found more than one hundred pieces of bogus coin, well executed, in the shape of half dollars. They were first taken to the Marshal's office, and then locked up. The officers then found their head-quarters, in the Eighth-avenue, and here they discovered a large quantity of bogus coin, burglars' tools, and implements for the manufacture of money on a large scale. They were examined by Commissioner BRIDGHAM and committed.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The Court-room was crowded to its fullest extent, in anticipation of the trial of STEPHEN H. BRANCH. There was no quorum for a Grand Jury, and BRANCH's trial was postponed till to-day. LEROY RUSHER, indicted for the wilful murder of the boy MCCARTHY, who pleaded guilty, last Term, to manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced for life to the State Prison.

JOHN QUINLAN, one of the leaders of the Dead-Rabbit gang, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of CORNELIUS RADY, reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Police are actively engaged trying to ferret out the murderers, and it is probable that further arrests will be made to-day. The inquest on the body of the murdered man which was to have been held yesterday was postponed till to-day, on account of the absence of material witnesses.

The Farmers' Club had a very profitable meeting yesterday, discussing particularly potato rot and the virtues of salt marsh muck. Mr. BERGEN, of Long Island, exhibited some very handsome potatoes from a field which three days ago was promising a heavy crop, but which yesterday showed that "the rot" had started in it with a threat of spoiling the whole.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened steadily for Cotton, the sales of which included 1,200 bales, *in transitu*. Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in good demand, and held with more firmness. Provisions were in fair request, at buoyant prices for all kinds, save Mess Pork, which declined slightly. Sugars continued active, at very full rates. Freights were decidedly heavy, and rates were lower, especially on Breadstuffs to British ports. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 805, indicating a considerable increase.

New Trials in England.

They are stirring the question of second trials in criminal cases in England. Not, as we might be inclined to suppose, from the the abuses of that privilege in this country, by way of restraining them, but in the direction of enlarging and securing the right. A bill has been introduced into Parliament for the purpose of easing the doubts which existed as to the right of the Court of Queen's Bench to remove indictments after trial into that Court; to enable the lower Courts to grant new trials; to allow of the removal of cases from the Sessions to the Assizes; and to permit the summons of Special Juries in certain criminal cases. Whether the statute of EDWARD I., granting bills of exceptions in civil cases could be extended to criminal ones, being doubtful, it is proposed, rather late in the day it must be confessed, to set it at rest by an oracular declaration of the Parliamentary mind. That the same reason which provided a rehearing of a case involving only money and lands, in certain contingencies, would apply with at least equal force to one putting life and liberty in jeopardy, would seem to be tolerably clear, and there is little doubt that a well-considered measure of relief will be given, which may be trusted to the hands of English Judges in the confidence that it will not be made a gap through which notorious criminals may escape, but a safeguard against the unjust sufferings of innocent men.

The English have always boasted of their administration of criminal justice, and of the fairness of the trial which their Courts give to the humblest subject accused of crime. But it may be doubted whether, putting political cases out of the question, and hardly these, criminal justice was, on the whole, so impartially administered as on the Continent, until a comparatively recent period. Now, we admit, the English Courts approach as nearly to absolute justice as can be easily conceived of, and whenever any amendment of process or practice is suggested, it is sure of wise consideration and probable adoption. And yet such cases have occurred as Mr. BARBER'S, the solicitor who was convicted, on false testimony, of forging a will, and suffered the punishment of a long and most cruel detention at Norfolk Island—that hell in the ocean, where DANTE might have learned new tortures for his *Inferno*—governed at that time by a demon incarnated as one Major CHILD. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, it was stated during the debate, had saved several men from public execution, who were entirely innocent, by his intervention when one of the law officers of the Crown. Mr. BRIGHT, said he had had under his own notice a great number of cases, in which there was the strongest reason to believe that persons had been convicted and punished who would have been pronounced innocent could there have been a rehearing of their case. The bill passed to a second reading, and when it takes to itself its practical working shape, we may recur to it again.

If so many cases of unjust conviction have been discovered, and so many more reasonably believed to have taken place, since the later carefulness of criminal jurisprudence, it is terrible to think of the thousands of such which must have occurred in the good old Draconic days, when the gallows-tree flourished and was never without its fruit. For, in the old time, and still in a less degree, dispatch was a main principle of criminal courts as well as justice. A whole day was a very unusual allowance to give to the most important trials. Half-a-dozen capital trials would often be rattled off in a single session between breakfast and dinner, and the next Monday morning a dozen men and women be hanging at Tyburn or before Newgate. This was in part owing to the refusal of counsel to criminals accused of any offence short of treason, to which crime, if a gentleman, counsel were allowed at some time in the last century. Persons accused of murder or any other capital offence could employ counsel to advise them and to argue law points, but the general defence must be made by the prisoner himself. How incompetent to the task the majority of such persons, placed in so strange and awful a position, must have been, we can readily imagine. And another rule of the good old criminal practice was, that the criminal was not entitled to process to compel the attendance of his witnesses, nor to have them examined under oath. If anybody knowing anything in his favor chose to come forward, they were allowed to say it, and the jury might believe them or not, as they pleased, but they were put under none of the obligations or penalties of an oath. So that, notwithstanding the vaunted maxim of the law about a man's being considered innocent till proved guilty, his chance of escape under any considerable array of suspicious circumstances was rather of the slenderest texture.

Archdeacon PALEY, we think it is, in speaking of the necessity of capital punishments, and admitting the inevitable necessity of an occasional blunder, consoles the unlucky *hangee* by the consideration that he is a sort of martyr to the general good, and that he should reflect it is better he should suffer for what he did not do than that unquestionable rogues should go unhanged. And, if we do not remember amiss, the late poet laureate, WORDSWORTH, in that most extraordinary string of sonnets he wrote in favor of hanging, holds out some poetical consolation of the same complexion. We say most extraordinary series of sonnets, for we believe it is the first time that a bard ever strung his lyre to exalt the praises of strangulation; and, however useful and necessary a plant the gallows-tree may be in a well-ordered realm, it is a very odd one to be hung with wreaths of bay and laurel by its poet-in-chief. We are afraid, however, that the perversity of human nature would reject the consolations of the moralist and the poet—and we doubt whether they would either of them have found comfort in such had they fallen themselves into that evil case; and so we think that any step that tends to making it sure that the wholesome example is to be made of the right man is one in the right direction. And we have faith to believe that the proposed measure will be so devised as to take its due place among those reforms in the administration of criminal justice which have done England so much honor during the last thirty years, and helped to make the world forget the horrors of its old code of blood.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN CANCEMI'S CASE.—Judge INGRAHAM has granted a stay of proceedings under the judgment of death in the case of MICHAEL CANCEMI, with a view of bringing it before the Court of Appeals. The stay is granted expressly on the ground that a juror was withdrawn. A novel question is presented, and the Judge remarked that he could not feel justified in preventing the prisoner from submitting it to the highest appellate Court, especially as his life was at stake. Accordingly the execution of CANCEMI will be stayed until the decision of the Court of Appeals can be had. Should that decision be favorable, the prisoner may have a fourth trial; otherwise he will again be sentenced, and then suffer the penalty of the crime which nobody doubts he has committed.

Mr. Ruggles' Buffalo Speech—Steam on the Canal.

Mr. RUGGLES, the newly-appointed Canal Commissioner, made a brief speech to a company of citizens who called upon him at the American Hotel, in Buffalo, on the 29th ult., a sketch of which will be found in this morning's TIMES. He gave some striking statistical facts, which no man better knows how to do. But the most interesting point in his remarks had reference to the recent experiment of steam navigation on the Erie Canal. After mentioning the fact that a steamboat (the *Charles Mack*) had gone down from Lake Erie to the Hudson, Mr. RUGGLES said he should hail the return of that steamer with an interest no less intense than that felt by himself and others who witnessed the success of FULTON'S great experiment half a century ago.

We can scarcely think that Mr. R. exaggerates the importance of steam on the Canal, when he says that the experiment just made is an event which ranks next to the completion of the Erie Canal itself.

With respect to the trip of the *Charles Mack*, it has been a virtual success, by demonstrating that there are no difficulties which may not be overcome. It has proved that a propeller-boat can run without the interference of her wheels with lock-gates, tow-lines, or the channel of the Canal, and without creating a wave sufficient to wash the banks. The speed of the *Charles Mack* was three miles an hour. That of loaded boats, towed by horses, averages one mile and a half per hour. The cost of coal per trip will be inside of forty dollars; that of horse-power averages about eighty dollars.

But we may look for results vastly more satisfactory. The experiment is, as yet, in its roughest incipient stage, six miles per hour, if not eight or ten, will be the average speed when experience and skill shall have had time to exert themselves. We are but beginning to witness the capability and usefulness of our canals.

Mr. RUGGLES is performing a most important service to the State by the practical interest he manifests in this experiment. He clearly sees its immense importance, and has given directions to engineers, superintendents and other subordinates on his division to spare no pains which may facilitate its ultimate success.

THE CANADIAN COAL MINE.—There is nothing more deceptive than facts. Some very wise people will tell you that they care nothing for theories. Give them facts, and they are content. Facts, like figures, say they, have an unimpeachable character for veracity, while theory is moonshine and humbug. To such we commend the following brief history of the wonderful discovery of a coal mine in Canada. First, let us state that according to the theorists coal cannot exist in that province. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, a celebrated British geologist, has so decided, and all other geologists agree with him. So much for theory; now for the facts. Last Winter a reputable farmer commenced boring for water in the township of Bowmanville, situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, some forty miles eastward from Toronto. To the surprise of his neighbors, the auger brought up coal, or something that looked like it, and burnt like it. The believers in Sir WM LOGAN were incredulous. They could allow that some sort of black mineral had been found, but not that it was coal. Of course they were laughed at as obstinate theorists, who held out against the clearest light of facts. There was the coal, and Sir WM. LOGAN was nowhere. The argument began to have its effect. Very few were willing to resist the testimony of their own senses for the sake of science. It was thought that geology was for once mistaken. At all events, fact was mighty and must prevail.

But the explanation has come, and with it the triumph of theory. Mr. BATES, the Bowmanville farmer, and JOE BALDSDON, his "miner," have confessed, after detection, that they bought the coal, and crammed it down the hole where they were boring! Thus the whole mystery is made transparent, and Sir WM. LOGAN may be supposed to breathe again.

A similar imposition was practiced a few years ago near Auburn, in this State. Coal was found in some excavation—an old quarry, if we recollect aright, and caused no little excitement. Eventually, a practical wag confessed to have planted the anthracite for his own personal amusement. But in England a still more marked case occurred. Some years ago a gentleman commenced boring for coal on a tract of land where few would look for that mineral. After penetrating to a considerable depth, his agent, who managed the auger, exhibited specimens, small but unquestionable, of coal. The proprietor was delighted, and urged on the enterprise. Day after day the like results followed. Small quantities of excellent coal continued to be brought up. But at length there was a new phenomenon. As the owner was anxiously watching the progress of the work, the coal came up mixed with bread and cheese! A bread and cheese mine was more than he had expected. An investigation was had which convicted the ingenious agent. In his confession he admitted, with much mortification, that when emptying coal from the pocket of his coat into the hole, some portions of his prog became mixed with it.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET GROUNDS.—Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in the famous case of the West Washington Market Grounds in favor of the right of the State to that very valuable piece of property which has for nearly ten years been regarded as a kind of No-man's land, and been occupied by a herde of fillibustering hucksters and middlemen who have paid tribute to anybody who had the boldness to collect it from them in the shape of rent. There could not be a better example furnished of the utterly chaotic state of our civic affairs and the loose and irresponsible manner in which the public revenues are managed than in the history of this disputed territory. The City authorities gave permission to somebody fourteen years ago to create a piece of land west of Washington Market on territory over which they had no jurisdiction, and after the land had been created proceeded to take possession of it without any legal authority, and permitted somebody else to receive the income from it. Undoubtedly the State, to whom the property legally belongs would have ceded it to the City, if any steps had been taken towards the accomplishment of that end by our Municipal Authorities.

But they neglected to do it until the State claimed the property and gave a lease of it to Messrs. BRENNAN and TAYLOR. The right of the State was then denied by Mayor TIEMANN, though it had always been conceded by Comptroller FLAGG, and the decision of Judge DAVIES now confirms it. A receiver has been appointed of the rents. The application to Judge DAVIES was for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from collecting the rents from the occupants of the ground, and the appointment of a receiver may be regarded as a decision in favor of the State to the ownership of the property. It will now be the duty of the Corporation to obtain possession of the ground by negotiation with the State.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—A letter from our Correspondent in Utah gives an interesting narrative of the captivity of an American citizen, Mr. MCNEILL, of New-Orleans, among the Mormons. Mr. MCNEILL, at the beginning of the recent outbreak, attempted to pass through Salt Lake City on his way to California, but was seized by the Mormons and held as a prisoner of war, and upon attempting to escape, was recaptured, taken back to the city, and heavily fettered. At the approach of the army he was released, but was conveyed, under a Mormon escort, into the Indian country, and there turned loose. Mr. MCNEILL has since made his way back to Salt Lake City, and has placed himself under the protection of the Federal authorities. His narrative is peculiarly interesting.

The letter of our Correspondent gives a general view of the region of the Salt Lake Valley, and furnishes some interesting details previously unpublished. It is understood to be the present intention of the Mormon leaders to press for the immediate admission of Utah as a State. Failing in that attempt, they declare their intention to emigrate.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored people of this City celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of West Indian Emancipation yesterday at Morris Grove. Owing to the rain, only about two hundred assembled on the occasion. A sketch of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this paper.

It is not surprising that the free negroes in this country regard with peculiar interest the emancipation of their race in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c, which took place in 1837, or that the annual celebration of that event should have become an established custom among them. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the whites as to the effect of that measure upon the Negro population of the British West Indies, there is none among the blacks, who unanimously insist that emancipation has been the completest of successes and the greatest of blessings.

THE MYSTERY OF HORSE-TAMING.—We publish a remarkable letter in another column this morning from the publisher of a work on horse-taming, from which it seems that one of our conscientious cotemporaries has, quite inadvertently we presume, borrowed largely from the work in question without making any acknowledgment of it. We cannot by any means coincide with the indignant publisher in the opinion that he has been intentionally wronged; but it is quite certain that the journal which committed the wrong must have been left in "clumsy hands," to say the least.

The Cyclopædia of Commerce.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I trust that a further examination of the Cyclopædia of Commerce will convince you that your strictures were not just, and that justice to the work itself, to the editorial Corps, and to myself, claims for the volume not only a more copious notice, but one that will remove the unfavorable impressions unavoidably created by the short notice of Saturday last.

I do not want any *puff*. I seek only such a review as the obvious importance of the work justifies, and some mention made of those portions of the volume peculiarly distinct from any work of the kind Foreign or Domestic. Allow me to mention among these, pp. 374—393, 1179—1192, 1860—1870, 1208—1260, 1692—1916, 1942—1953, 664—674, 1766—1778, 434—476, and to the copious and recent statistics as to tobacco, sugar, iron, hemp, rice, lead, and the staples of the whole world.

I am convinced that if you will give the volume a careful examination, your sense of justice will induce you to make amends. J. SMITH HOMANS.

We regret that the exigencies of space will not admit of that extended critical notice which Mr. HOMANS invites, and we cannot avoid the impression that we could not less oblige that gentleman than by complying with his wish. At the same time we cheerfully admit that his work embodies a vast bulk of valuable matter, evidences of laborious industry and sound judgment. We fully accord with his estimate of the completeness and accuracy of the articles he has been at the pains to indicate.

☞ We are informed that the statemen which has been made that the newspaper called the *Way of Life* was in any way connected with the effort to abate Sabbath desecration is entirely unfounded.

City Items.

THE EFFECT OF THE TIMES ON D. WEMYSS JOBSON.—One D. WEMYSS JOBSON, of whom some of our readers may possibly have heard, yesterday appeared before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and demanded warrants for the arrest of Messrs. HENRY J. RAYMOND, E. B. WESLEY and M. HENNESSEY, charging them with libel in publishing in the TIMES a short time since, so excellent a report of the speech which Mr. JOBSON made when complaining of the application of the boot of Mr. JOHN HENNESSY to a portion of his (JOBSON'S) person. The justice, after vainly attempting to quiet JOBSON—informing him that it would be difficult to arrest one of the parties who was in Europe, and that Mr. HENNESSEY was not responsible for what was published in the TIMES—finally assured him that he considered the report of JOBSON'S speech in the TIMES a very correct one, and refused to issue the warrant. Hereupon JOBSON became exceedingly indignant; he demanded a warrant for the arrest of all the editors and reporters of all the editions of the *Express* for publishing a similar report. This also the Justice declined to issue. Then JOBSON delivered an excellent address, in which he descanted upon the difficulty of obtaining justice in New-York. He left the Court in high dudgeon, declaring that he would go before some other tribunal next day, and get warrants for the arrest of every one of the parties named.

ROW AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE.—While the assistant cashier at the United States Treasurer's Office, in Wall-street, was paying off the Custom-House officials, Saturday, Constable CARPENTER, of the Second District Court, who had in his hands an execution against Mr. JOHN CAVANAGH, a night watchman at the Custom-House, appeared there, and when CAVANAGH'S salary was handed forth and the latter was about to take possession of it, suddenly seized it in the name of the law. CAVANAGH was not disposed to submit to this arrangement; war ensued; the assistant cashier fought under the colors of the night watchman, and the constable was forced to refund the money. The debt is for rent, and amounts to $21. CAVANAGH being the debtor, justice compels us to say that the credit of the transaction belongs to the other side. The end is not yet, saith the constable.

INCREASE OF THE MARKET REVENUE.—It would seem from the returns made by Mr. PETER MONAGHAN, Superintendent of the City Market rentals, that the revenue from this source is decidedly on the increase. The ordinance lately passed provides for the appointment of six new Collectors and a Superintendent in place of a clerk for each market. The returns for the weeks ending July 22 and July 29, 1858, as made by the collector of the City revenue, amount to no less than $4,292 28, being an increase of $595 14 over those of the corresponding weeks of last year. At this rate the annual increase will be more than $15,000 in the course of the year.

POLICE AQUARIUM.—A glass ballot-box, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, has been filled with water, and a horned pout, that found its way through the Croton water pipes, placed in it. Great is the affection with which the officers regard their finny pet.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH met in the Mayor's office at 1 o'clock, Monday. Nothing was done beyond the refusal to permit the ship *Rattler*, from New-Orleans to unload at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—A meeting of the market-men of West Washington Market was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The matters in dispute being still before the Courts it was deemed advisable to watch the proceedings.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS met Monday, granted one license and adjourned.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. DECKER, a lad eight years old, on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, rolled off a canal-boat at the foot of Perry-street, and was drowned. He lay down on the deck and it is supposed fell asleep when the accident occurred. The body was not recovered until Sunday evening. An inquest was held yesterday morning and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

LEAP FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—JAMES MELLEN, an Irishman residing in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, on Sunday evening jumped from the third-story window of his residence, while in a fit of delirium tremens. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are so serious that it is not believed he will recover.

ALMOST A SERIOUS LOSS.—A small boat containing 100 barrels of lager-bier, was swamped on Sunday afternoon off the foot of Wall-street. Fortunately one of the Harbor Police boats was in the vicinity, and saved the lager from going to the bottom. The lager was on its way to the Jones' Wood festival.

FALL FROM A SCHOONER.—JOHN FORD, a boy 12 years of age, on Sunday afternoon fell from a schooner at the foot of Pier No. 34 East River. He struck his head against the main chains, and sustained very serious injury. He was removed to the residence of his parents, in Henry-street.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—In consequence of the continued rain-shower yesterday, the great Mammoth Musical Festival had to be postponed. It will take place to-day, when the fine programme and all the attractions previously announced will be gone through. The grounds have been fitted up in very tasteful and excellent style, and were attended yesterday by two or three thousand people, in spite of the rain. Should the sun come out to-day, the grounds will be all the better for the wetting. Concert at 2; gymnastics at 4; dancing at 6; fireworks on a grand scale at 8. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Eleventh Annual Benefit of the American Dramatic Fund was a triumph. The Academy was crowded last night, and the numerous artists came in for repeated rounds of applause. The programme was lengthy, and the performances did not terminate until after midnight.

Sea and Ship News.

FRASER'S RIVER EMIGRATION.—The steamer *Moses Taylor* of the Pacific Mail line, Captain MCGOWAN, will leave this port on Thursday, the 5th inst., with a full complement of passengers. The low fare (only $100 in the steerage) which is charged by this line during July and August contributes, with the excitement concerning the new gold discoveries, to fill these steamers long before the day of sailing. The *Moses Taylor* being a new vessel, and having withal a very popular commander, makes her a favorite steamer. She is to be followed on the 20th inst. by the two steamers *Star of the West*, Capt. GREY, and the *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN. A large portion of the tickets by the former steamer are already sold. It is stated that about three hundred Canadians will embark on these two steamers.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain GRIFFIN, sailed to-day for Havana and New-Orleans, with about 75 passengers.

THE SHIP SWALLOW AND THE CHARLESTON HEALTH OFFICER.—Upon the arrival at this port of the ship *Swallow* on the 5th ult., from Havana, with a portion of her officers and crew sick with the yellow fever, a remark was made unfavorably reflecting upon the Health authorities of Charleston, where she called to obtain medicine and assistance, to the effect that *the health authorities of Charleston were much alarmed at the presence of so dangerous a visitor, and prevailed on the Captain to leave.* One of the Committee on Health and Quarantine, Mr. ROBERT LEBBY, has accordingly addressed a letter to the Port Physician of Charleston on the subject. The following is his reply:

CHARLESTON, July 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received your note this afternoon, in reference to an article in the *Mercury* of this morning, taken from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* of the 26th inst., respecting the conduct of the health officers of this city.

I reply, that I visited the *Swallow* at anchor off the Bar on the morning of the 17th inst, in compliance with a request from the son of Captain TUCKER, in a note to a friend of his in this city. I found the Captain and six of the crew with yellow fever; the Captain and two of the crew were convalescent. The four others were extremely ill, and at the request of the Captain, they were brought into our harbor and placed in the Lazaretto, where two died within twenty-four hours, and a third within forty-eight hours from the time of their leaving the ship. The fourth is now convalescent. One of the crew had died at sea.

On boarding the ship, I found the captain undecided whether to proceed on his voyage or to come into this port. I advised earnestly the latter course, and warned him of the risks of continuing the voyage in an infected ship with the larger portion of the crew unacclimated. He made many inquiries about our quarantine regulations, &c, and at length concluded to send up his sick and proceed.

It may be proper to add that I was the only person connected with the Health Department who visited the ship. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WM. C. RAVENEL, Fort Physician.

To Dr. R. LEBBY, of Committee on Quarantine and Health of City of Charleston.

The *Swallow* was from Swatow, and landed a large cargo of Coolies at Havana. Several new cases of fever have broken out on board of her since she was sent to our lower Quarantine anchorage.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JULY.—There were nineteen American sea-going vessels reported as totally lost during the month of July, and one missing. The following are their names:

SHIPS—*Bombay*, *Tropic Bird*, *Ariadne*, *R. L. Gilchrist*, (burnt at Havre,) *Halcyon*.

BARKS—*Esther Frances*, *Joseph and Hannah*, *Arabia*, *Cadet*, *Wanderer*.

Brig *E. Merrihew*.

SCHOONERS—*Franklin*, *Hannibal*, fishing vessel, of Deer Island, *E. C. Horton*, *Friend*, *Ann Dennison*, fishing vessel, of Jonesport; *Moro*, *Hathaway*, fishing vessel, of Cape Cod; *Chance*, (missing.)

The total value of the above, exclusive of cargoes, may be estimated at about $296,000.

The British brig *Alma*, from Gonaives for this port, was also lost, being the only foreign vessel, bound to and from an American port, wrecked during the month.

An Extraordinary Letter about the Mystery of Horse-Taming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: What would you think of the country newspaper editor who should, from week to week, publish your best editorials as the emanations of his own brain, and copyright them as such? I can anticipate your answer. You would consider him the impersonation of meanness and dishonesty. Yet I have been served pretty much in the same way by those eminent champions of the rights of authors and publishers—HORACE GREELEY & Co. I published, a short time ago, a treatise on the best method of curing wild and vicious horses, written by JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT, the celebrated American Horse tamer. As is customary with the craft, I sent copies of the work to the public journals. All noticed it favorably except the *Tribune*. That eccentric and strictly moral paper, took another way of bringing the book before the people. It appropriated the contents, copyrighted them, gave them a new name, served them up as original, and puffed them in a long editorial, setting forth the excellence of the matter, stating the trouble that had been taken to obtain the information given, and kindly intimating that, although a copyright had been secured, other papers were welcome to publish the article, provided they gave the *Tribune* "the proper credit." By comparing an article entitled "The American Art of Taming Horses" in the *Tribune* of July 30, with Mr. BENTRIGHT'S work, of which I herewith transmit a copy, you will be enabled to verify the above statements, which I admit to be so extraordinary as almost to transcend belief.

The portion of the book already appropriated by the *Tribune* includes many of its most interesting features, and as GREELEY & Co. announce that there is "more to follow," I presume that the remainder of the work will soon appear.

Trusting that you will publish the above as an act of justice as well as kindness to an abused author and publisher, I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Bookseller and Publisher, No. 290 Broadway.

Commemoration of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies.

Grand Festival of Colored Folks at Poughkeepsie.

ORATION BY FRED. DOUGLASS.

From Our Own Reporter.

A vast concourse of colored people met yesterday morning at Poughkeepsie, to celebrate, with coming services, the anniversary of the day on which Great Britain, by act of Parliament, emancipated from bondage the negroes in her West India possessions. These commemorations have, of late, assumed the dimensions of a great annual festival—a second Fourth of July in sable—and everywhere through the free States of the Union are hailed with hope and enthusiasm. Never was the event more warmly welcomed or more pleasantly observed than in Poughkeepsie yesterday. In accordance with the programme accompanying the letter of invitation which had been freely circulated, the day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns and the ringing of joy-bells, and at 8 o'clock the people met in their respective places of worship, for prayer and praise to Almighty God, for blessings already bestowed, and to beseech Him for the deliverance of the oppressed in our own land.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock a procession was formed at Zion Church, on the top of Catharine-street, and marched to the steamboat landing to receive and escort the delegations to the festival that were expected from the towns up and down the river. First came the marshal, Mr. JOSEPH H. JAYCOX, and one of his aids, Mr. CORNELIUS W. JAYCOX, both on foot. Then followed Mr. JOS. H. BRADFORD, the marshal's second aid, mounted on a fiery charger, which he managed with amazing dexterity and skill. Then came the members of the Committee of Arrangements and, following them, the United Benevolent Temperance Society, of Poughkeepsie, consisting of some persons, each of whom sported a brilliant rosette and a blue silk apron, emblematically embroidered in silver. At the head of this Society was borne a banner with the time-honored motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." A body of eighteen or twenty citizens brough up the rear. Before leaving the church the procession was joined by Flockton's Brass Band, which took its place immediately behind the marshals. The order being given, the band struck up a lively air, the procession put itself in motion, and marched to the pier. Arrived there, it was detained for half an hour in consequence of an accident having happened to the *Coxsackie* from Albany, which disabled her from making time. Having at length reached the spot, the passengers were duly welcomed, and the others who had arrived by the early trains, including a large deputation from the colored Anti-Slavery Society of this City, which provided its own music in the shape of fine drummers, contributed materially to swell the ranks, which again took up the march through Main, Catharine, Mill and Hamilton streets to the College Hill Grounds, which had been selected as the scene of the day's entertainments. On the way thither it was overtaken by a carriage containing Mr. FRED DOUGLASS, the orator of the day, Mr. RICH, the President, and two others. College Hill is a beautifully wooded slope, commanding a splendid view of the Valley of the Hudson and the countless hills that bound it on the West. The weather was most propitious, though at one time it looked threatening, and heavy clouds whose hue approximated to that of the festive plum hung over the river, but at last yielded to the power of the sun, and sailed sullenly away. The grounds were dotted with booths for the sale of lemonade, cakes and fruit, and thronged with customers. No intoxicating liquors were to be had there. The streets were filled with vehicles of every age, shape and size, which, as they were continually passing to and fro, kept the dust in constant agitation, and rendered walking anything but agreeable. A large portion of the visitors remained in town, various of the usually quiet and handsome streets being turned in a pudding. The display of ladies—we almost said of the *fair* sex—was immense. Such an expansion of skirts must have enlarged the experience of so sober a town as Poughkeepsie is usually understood to be. And then, the demonstration of muslins and ribbons, and bloomers and *collets* dresses, after the most approved Parisian models, was absolutely overpowering. The consciousness vanity with which the wearers received the compliments of the gallants, of whom there was no lack, was worthy of all admiration, and would have excited the envy of Madison-square. Taken all in all, a more decorous assemblage could with difficulty be found. There was a mutual good-will and common determination to make the most happy not alone for one's self, but for everybody else. It was right pleasant to see. For a perfect exhibition of the true politeness of public intercourse, commend us to a colored festival like that of yesterday. Though the assemblage, which was constantly increasing, could not have numbered less than two thousand persons in all, the pleasures were unmarred by any disturbance or personal difficulty. The only mishap that occurred, arose from the imperfections of the platform which had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers. This yielded to the unusual incumbent pressure, and fell, precipitating all who were on it to the ground. The boards used in the roof dropped on the heads of some of those beneath, but no great harm was done—certainly none was complained of.

The meeting was opened at 1½ o'clock, the body of the audience being whites, and so the fact remained to the end.

The crowd was called to order by Mr. J. P. WORDSWORTH, who introduced as President Mr. WM. RICH, of Troy. Mr. RICH acknowledged the honor paid him and expressed his determination to labor to deserve it. They had met together, he said, to celebrate the most noble act the British Parliament had ever passed—the emancipation of 800,000 slaves; and they had come together in much better spirits, he thought, as they were celebrating the emancipation of three millions of slaves in the United States. It would speak well for a country claiming to be free that now she had as many slaves as there were inhabitants at the time of the Revolution. They had met to-day to celebrate foreign liberty, because they had it not at home; and while doing so they were not to forget the four millions who were groaning in bondage at their own doors. [Applause.]

...nd and Ireland, and the voice of the nation was ...d in one earnest and determined demand for ...realization of a merciful, just and beneficent ...ure, we behold the statesmen of the British ...archy at last moved to action; and against all ...es for delay which ingenuity and subtlety could ...d; against all the frightfully augmented and ...alized dangers which conscious guilt could sug...; against all the Satanic and selfish appeals ad...ed to human prejudice and pride; against all ...ences and protests which insolent oppressors know ...w to wield when their power is about to be ...ched from their cruel grasp—I say, against all ..., and after all these, we behold the British ...ament calmly proceeding to dissolve the rela... of master and slave in the British West ..., and to make freedom the law of ...in for all time. In reward of time well ..., of means well employed, of measures ...ll directed and energetically prosecuted, and in ...wer to the ascending prayers of all the God-fear... and man-loving Christians of England, Ireland, ...land, and Wales, on the morning of the 1st of ...st, 1834, eight hundred thousand colored mem... of the human family were instantly declared ..., emancipated; and this vast multitude, as if at ...the voice of God, the trump of the Archangel, rose ...m Slavery as from the grave, lifting their scarred ...d mutilated bodies up as from the jaws of death ...d hell. The account given of the scene in the ...West Indies on the 1st of August, is the most affect...g and thrilling I ever read. The very thought of it ...now sends the blood in quicker pace around this cir... of my system. They had been ranked, as our ...ves are, with the beasts of the field, rated with ...ther goods and barrels of rum, driven before the ...taskmaster's lash, marked and branded, bruised and ...wounded, robbed and plundered, but all at once they ...earn that their bondage is ended, the taskmaster is ...ed, the whip and chains are buried; they are ...er slaves, but free men and women. The ef... upon them must have been electrical. I can ...believe that they staggered and fell down, ...up, ran about, shouted, laughed, cried, ...prayed, as they are described as having ...by THORNE and KIMBALL. We are here ...to congratulate our brethren of the British ...West Indies upon their peaceful disinthralment, ...and to tender them the assurance that we, the ...oppressed, and our friends in the United States, ...watch with the deepest interest their career ...in the new life upon which they have entered. We ...are here to acknowledge and manifest our gratitude ...to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, for ...the merciful deliverance of that people. We are ...here, too, to bless the memory of the noble men, ...through whose wise, unwearied, and disinterested ...labors this grand result was wrought out, and to ...hold up their pure and generous example for admira... and imitation throughout the world. But above ...all, our profoundest wish, our intensest desire, our ...highest aim, is to make this ever-memorable day, in ...some small measure the means of awakening ...deeper interest in the cause of the fettered millions ...in our own land. We think it nothing unreasonable ...to ask the citizens of this Republic to be as true to ...liberty, to be as just, as generous, and as Christian... as the subjects of the British monarchy have ...shown themselves to be.

How long, may we ask, shall it be the standing re...proach and shame of the American Government, that ...while England is exerting her mighty power, and her ...all-pervading influence, to emancipate mankind from ...Slavery, and to humanize the world, the American ...Government is taxing its ingenuity, and putting forth ...its power, by words and circumvent this policy of a ...great and kindred nation? Only a few weeks ago the ...American people were placed in a most disgraceful ...and revolting position. We were made the patrons ...of pirates, the protectors of the vilest band of robbers ...and murderers which the sea ever floated—I mean ...the slave traders of the year of our Lord one thousand ...eight hundred and fifty-eight. Our Government vir...tually gave notice not merely to slave-traders, but to ...all manner of sea-pirates, that the American flag is ...broad enough to protect them all, and that the Ameri...can arm is strong enough to defend them all. Mr. ...BUCHANAN virtually gave notice to all the Spanish, ...American, and Portuguese stealers of men, that they ...have only to run up the stars and stripes, when pur...sued by an honest man of-war, to be safe. The ...American flag would shield them, if loaded to the ...gunwales with human flesh for Cuba and Texas. ...Talk about the liberty of the nations—talk about the free...dom of the seas—the rights of independent nations! ...Who does not know that this is all a refuge of lies? ...Who believes that our opposition to the exercise of ...the right of visit by England arises mainly out of our ...respect for the law of nations, or ourregard for the ...freedom of the seas? Who is there so dull in the dis...cernment of motives of State, not to know that the ...real explanation of our belligerent assertion of the ...freedom of the seas—our opposition to the right of ...visit, is that England is an Anti-Slavery nation—...while we are a slaveholding and slave-trading na...tion. But for this, the men-of-war of both nations ...would move as fraternally to the Gulf of Mexico to ...put down the Slave-trade, as the *Niagara* and the ...*Agamemnon* proceed to the middle of the Atlantic to ...lay down the electric wire. A slaveholding Govern...ment cannot consistently oppose the Slave-trade, is ...the logical and legitimate deduction of Slavery—and ...the one is as hateful as the other. They are twin ...monsters both hatched in the same nest. Slavery and ...the Slave-trade together constitute what the pure-...minded and pious-hearted JOHN WESLEY denomi...nated the sum of all villianies. But to return. ...I rejoice to see before me white people as well as ...colored people to-day; for though this is our day pe...culiarly, it is not our day exclusively. The great ...truths we here recognize, the great facts we here ex...hibit, and the great principles which truth and fact ...alike establish, are world-wide in their application, ...and belong to no color, class or clime. They are the ...common property of the whole human family. It is ...natural that I should attempt on this occasion some...thing like a defence of Emancipation in the West ...Indies, and perhaps you expect this at my hands. ...You know it has been charged that the West India ..."*experiment*," "*experiment*"—that is the word—is a ...failure; and you would doubtless wish to know what ...answer can be made to this charge. I shall make ...short work with it. I believe that my esteemed ...and eloquent friend, HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, made ...this charge the subject for your consideration on a ...similar occasion in this city last year.

One word as to the propriety of calling West India ...Emancipation an experiment. I take it that this is ...one of the tricks of Slavery and is of a piece with ...the character of their fraudulent business. There is ...obviously no more reason for calling West India ...Emancipation an experiment than for calling the law ...of gravitation an experiment. Liberty is not a de...vice, an experiment, but a law of nature dating back ...to man's creation, and if this fundamental law is a ...failure the responsibility is not with the British Par...liament, not with the British people, but with the ...great author of this law. Slavery is the experiment ...in this case. God made man upright, but man has ...sought out many inventions, and Slavery is one of ...them. It is an experiment by which men seek to live ...without labor, to eat bread by the sweat of another ...man's brow, to get gold without digging it, and to be...come rich without using one's own faculties and pow...ers to obtain riches. This is the real experiment. But ...in answer to the charge that West Indian Emancipa...tion is a failure, I frankly admit that in some respects ...it has failed. It has failed to keep Slavery under the ...name of Liberty. It has failed to change the name ...without changing the character of the thing. The ...negroes have really been emancipated, and are no ...longer slaves. Emancipation has failed to keep ne...groes out of civil office, it has failed to keep them out ...of the jury box, off the judge's bench, and out of the ...Colonial Legislature, for colored men have risen to ...all these stations since Emancipation. It has failed ...to keep the lands of Jamaica in the hands of the few ...and out of the hands of the many. It has failed to ...make men work for a planter at small wages, when ...they can work for themselves for larger wages. In a ...word, West Indian Emancipation has failed just ...as putting new wine in old bottles, or sewing ...new cloth upon an old garment, will fail. The ...failure is not with the new, but with the old ...—not with the present, but with the past. ...Plain enough it is, to common sense and common re...flection, that liberty cannot prosper upon the old con...ditions and methods and machinery which ...were adapted to a state of Slavery. The ...plantation system of the Southern States of the Amer...ican Union, grow out of, and are adapted to, Slavery. ...They belong to feudal ages and to feudal circum...stances, where the land and the people are alike ...owned by a few lordly proprietors. In such circum...stances, where the toiling masses are all sacrificed to ...a limited and privileged class of slaveholders, it is ...easy to keep up great establishments and flourishing ...estates. The explanation of the failure of West In...dia emancipation will become very clear if these ...facts are kept in mind. The complaint is, you are ...aware, that certain great States which were once ...prosperous and flourishing, have greatly declined since ...the abolition of Slavery. I do not dispute the fact; ...All, or nearly all that is alleged at this point, may be ...admitted, but I deny that the failure of these States ...proves emancipation to be a failure. On the con...trary, they prove that a new order of things adapted ...to a state of freedom is indispensable to the growth ...and prosperity of these Islands. It is no proof that ...the people of Egypt are not as well off now as they ...were in the days of the Pharoahs, because no more ...pyramids are seen rising to meet the Eastern sky. ...It is no proof that the people of England are not as ...well off now as they were in the feudal ages, because ...nice castles with towers and turrets, walls and ...battlements, are not seen rising in different parts of ...the British Islands. It is no proof either that Britain ...is declining because most of those old piles, be...longing to a semi-barbarous age, are fast crum...bling to ruin. So neither is it any proof that the ...West Indies are declining because the old ...plantation system of other days is giving place ...to small farms—as is the case in Jamaica and else...where. But it is said that the emancipated negroes ...will not work—that it is absolutely necessary to im...port Coolies to the West Indies to supply the places ...of the slaves on the plantations and estates which ...were once flourishing. I do not dispute a word of it. ...It may be all just as the slaveholders would have it, ...and I answer in a similar manner to that already ...adopted. You cannot get men to work on planta...tions for a lordly proprietor when they can do as ...well, and better, for themselves in other ways. I ...will not assume that Yankees are a lazy, good-for...nothing set because we are compelled to import ...Irishmen to dig our canals and grade our railroads. ...They find employment more congenial—better suited ...to their taste; and so will the Irish when they are ...here awhile. Grading railroads and digging ...canals are well enough in the absence of ...anything better. The same is true of plantation la...bor. I have no doubt that the negroes are lazy—it is ...not an uncommon fault of some men who are not ...negroes. THACKERAY remarks, very truly, that, as a ...general rule, men are about as lazy as they can af...ford to be. This rule is perhaps as true under a trop...ical sun as in a temperate climate. It is said that the ...morals of the people of Jamaica are deplorably low. ...This too I frankly admit. So are the morals of our ...Slave-trade. So were the morals of Jamaica before ...the act of emancipation; so are they in all slave ...countries. Slavery and low morals go together. It ...is a low morality that permits one man to enslave ...another. I would not apologize for the shocking state ...of morals in Jamaica, but this I may do, show that ...Slavery, more than all other causes, must account for ...it. Liberty shall not bear the blame, when Slavery ...is the real offender. You cannot expect that a peo...ple, cradled in Slavery, and sunk to the condition of ...brutes, in the eye of the law, will have a ...very high opinion of the marriage institution. Immediately succeeding physical emancipation, ...the British Parliament could remove the fetters off ...the bodies of the bondmen—but not from their souls ...That is a work for time, for religion, and for educa...tion. The moral habits of a people cannot be changed ...in a day—perhaps not for generations. Jamaica is ...now good ground for missionary reforms, not for ma...licious reproaches. Let those who paint her moral ...and religious destitution, and content themselves by ...assuming that West India Emancipation was a fail...ure, exert themselves to send good men there with ...the Bible, with knowledge, with purity, and with ...order, and no doubt the good seed thus sent would ...bring forth good fruit. This work is now being done ...by England and Scotland, and by the American Mis...sionary Society, of which LOUIS TAPPAN, Esq., is Sec...retary. Mr. LOREN THOMPSON, who has been a Mis...sionary in that island for many years, is now in this ...country, asking for means to help forward the good ...work of the moral and mental elevation of the ...people. Let him be sustained in his endeav...ors. Far more creditable and becoming will ...this be, than standing aside and giving aid and com...fort to American dealers in the bodies and souls of ...men by denouncing Emancipation as a failure. But ...I promised to make short work of those objections, ...and will keep my promise. It is well to bear in mind ...an important truth here. Whether men should be ...slave or free, does not depend upon the success or ...failure of freedom in any given instance. Some ...things have been settled independently of human cal...culation and human adjudication. One of these ...things is, that every man has by nature a right to his ...own body, and that to deprive him of that right is a ...flagrant violation of the will of God. This is settled. ...And if desolation and ruin, famine and pestilence ...should threaten, Emancipation would still be the ...same urgent and solemn duty that it ever was. When ...the God of all the earth ordained the law of freedom ...He foresaw all its consequences. Do right though ...the Heavens fall. We have no right to do ...evil that good may come, nor to refrain ...from doing right because evil may come. ...This celebration comes opportunely just after your ...National Anniversary. It taps on, and supplies a ...deficiency, in the exercises of that day. It takes up ...the principles of the American Revolution, where ...you drop them, and bears them onward to higher and ...more beneficent applications. American Slavery, ...with its millions of caves and mountains of gold, is a ...most captivating power, a great corruptor of men, ...as well as institutions. Few of our great public men ...have been able to withstand its fascinations. Strangers ...and citizens alike fall before it. Our Doctors of Di...vinity seem especially susceptible and alive to its ...charms. For it they readily find a warrant in the ...Bible. It has seduced and bribed American orators ...into the most shameless contraction, mutilation and ...falsification of the Revolutionary principles of Ame...rican Freedom and Independence. What your brave ...fathers intended for the whole world, some of the ...most distinguished orators in America would confine ...to a section, a latitude, a climate, a soil—or would ...abandon altogether at the bidding of the great abom...ination. Principles which your fathers intended to ...apply to all mankind, to bless and benefit all man...kind, their sons, meanly and wickedly, in the coward...liness of their souls, limit to one race, to one com...plexion, to one type of features, to one variety of ...men. Before they can tell you whether a man ought ...to be free, they want to know the color of his cuti...cle and the texture of his hair. They read the De...claration of American Independence with ex...ceptions. They read the Bible with ex...ceptions—and while they are careful to include ...themselves, they are careful to exclude all others. ...The American Republic is not very old. Only ...eighty-two years and thirty-one days have trans...pired since, in an hour of darkness and trial, it was ...launched on the broad sea of national existence. The ...great act which gave its being was the Declaration ...of Independence. You all know what are the prin...ciples laid down in that great instrument. The cen...tral and most comprehensive principle there asserted ...is that "all men are entitled to life, liberty, and to an ...equal chance for happiness." The Fathers of this ...Republic told us, and told a then listening world, ...that, according to their sense, civil Government, fit ...for the name and fit to exist at all, should secure ...these fundamental rights. They pledged themselves, ...by implication at least, that they would establish a ...Government which should secure these cardinal ...rights to the weakest and humblest of the American ...people. They not only appealed to earth, but ...solemnly appealed to Heaven, not only to man, ...but to God. They flung open their hearts for the ...scrutiny of the world. I do not doubt that it was the ...purpose of your fathers to form just such a govern...ment as the Declaration of Independence shadows ...forth as the true one, and the only one which men ...are authorized to establish and perpetuate. They ...really believed in liberty, they believed in humanity, ...they believed in human progress and in human ele...vation. They steadily ignored all distinctions be...tween men in respect to rights, and stated their prin...ciples in the broadest and most comprehensive terms ...they could command. Regarding Slavery as an ...sient, not a permanent feature of American society, ...they made no provision for the hateful thing in the ...Constitution. They looked upon it as an alian, and ...treated it as such. They nowhere tell us that black ...men shall be Slaves and white men shall be free. ...They nowhere make any distinction among men in ...respect to rights on account of color. They say, ..."we, the people," never we, the white people. ...Neither in the Constitution nor in the Declaration of ...Independence, is there a single reference to the sub...ject of color. The sentiment of the leading states...men of that day—the sentiment of leading divines, ...as well as the position of the church—show that ...Slavery was regarded as a perishing system, only ...requiring the silent operation of free principles ...and the certain advances of time to blot it out forever. ...Great is the apparent ignorance of the present gene...ration respecting this point. *Slavery has bewitched us.* ...It has taught us to read history backwards. It has ...given us evil for good—darkness for light, and bitter ...for sweet. We have been sitting at the feet of its ...Calhouns and its Taneys so long that we have ceased ...to comprehend the elements out of which the nation ...sprung into existence. A Government which was ex...pressly ordained to establish justice and to secure the ...blessings of liberty, we have been pathetized into ...thinking was especially intended and solemnly or...dained to preserve the right of one man to hold prop...erty in the body and soul of another man. The fact ...is, there is scarcely a single great man of Revolution...ary memory who was so ignorant, and so base, and ...so lost to the sentiments of shame as to defend the ...principle of Slavery—while, on the other hand, the ...chief and recognized builders of the Republic, almost ...without an exception, openly condemned that princi...ple. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Mad...ison, Monroe, Patrick Henry, Roger Sherman, ...George Mason, Luther Martin, and other dis...tinguished men of the earlier and better days ...of the Republic, condemned the system of ...Slavery as a great moral and political ...evil, alien to the laws of nature. But how different ...from this is the sentiment of the present, among our ...public men! What was regarded as a curse at the ...beginning, is now cherished as a blessing. What ...your fathers thought it the highest patriotism to limit, ...circumscribe and discourage, it is now called patri...otic to nationalize, spread and protect. It has now ...come to pass that Freedom is the evil to be shunned, ...and Slavery the blessing to be sought. Those who ...denounced the accursed thing at the beginning, were ...deemed wise, humane and patriotic. Those who de...nounce it now, are called disorganizers, enemies of ...the Union, "freedom-shriekers," "negro-worship...pers," infidels and traitors. The contrast is striking ...and instructive. The great men who pledged their ...lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the ...principles of the Declaration of Independence, ...would to-day be banished from the councils of ...the nation. They would stand no chance with the ...Buchanans, Casses, Touceys and Cobbs of the pres...ent day.

Pardon me, I am only stating what must be evi...dent to all. Let me glance at another topic, or rather ...at another phase of the same topic. Only a few ...weeks ago the American people celebrated the ...eighty-second year of their freedom and independ...ence. The celebration was this year quite remarka...ble and noteworthy, in several of its features. You ...know that our national birthday, like the word "Lib...erty" on the old-fashioned copper cent, has been re...garded with increasing suspicion of late. The new-...fashioned coin, now passing for a good cent, has ban...ished the old copper and "Liberty," and some doubts ...have been expressed if the Fourth of July will be ...much longer retained among our institutions, since ...the principles which make that day glorious have ...been buried out of sight, and Slavery, with the ne...gro's bleeding bones in his mouth, is now *stamping* ...on Freedom's grave. It was supposed that so fright...ful a reminder of the people of slaughtered Liberty ...might be gotten rid of in much the same way. But ...no; the Fourth of July is still celebrated, but not ...as a festival of Liberty. With many it is ...the great day selected for the assassination ...of Liberty. But to the late celebration. Of course, ...though remarkable as I have said, in some of its fea...tures, it was, in its general character, about the same ...as for some years past. There were not more than ...the customary number of accidents. The killed and ...wounded did not, perhaps, exceed the number pre...viously reached by similar celebrations. There was ...evidently a good deal of villainous saltpetre burnt; ...a few arms blown off—a good deal of bad whisky ...imbibed; perhaps in imitation of our worthy Presi...dent, who, the public are informed, takes nothing in ...the way of liquor but old rye whisky. There was ...also a little fighting done. There was, as a Western ...man would phrase it, tall drinking, tall fighting and ...tall swearing that day. I judge of it by the papers, ...and from these I infer that it was altogether a lively ...day, especially in certain northern localities. Among ...those of our public men who figured conspicuously ...that day, we may name (for public men are for pub...lic mention) Honorable EDWARD EVERETT, Honora...ble RUFUS CHOATE and Honorable CALEB CUSHING, the ...latter late Attorney-General under the Administra...tion of General FRANKLIN PIERCE, whose Pro-Slavery ...glory is now eclipsed by Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. ...Mr. CUSHING was the honored orator of Old Tam...many, that favored resort of all that is decent, patri...otic, and Democratic, in the City of New-York. Mr. ...EVERETT was favored with a select audience of Dem...ocrats (Democrats again you see) at the Revere ...House, over or under a dinner-table—only costing ...$10 a plate. Quite a democratic dinner that. While ...Mr. CUSHING was addressing the Democracy of Old ...Tammany, and Mr. EVERETT saying his speech at the ...Revere House, Mr. CHOATE was discharging a perfect ...whirlwind, (not of periods, for he don't use any) but ...of words, no doubt to the wonder and astonishment ...of the Boston Democratic Club. He talked glorious...ly, 'faintgloriously,' and furiously, for it is no trou...ble for Mr. CHOATE to talk. But what, think you, ...these three distinguished sons of old Massachusetts ...had to say on that day which was to remind us of the ...days when men dared to rebuke tyranny, and to look ...danger full in the face? What had they to say in ...favor of the principle of Liberty, which your fathers ...nobly asserted, and bravely defended with their lives, ...their fortunes and their sacred honor? I say, what ...idea was made prominent? Turn to Mr. CHOATE, ...and if you can understand him, you get this idea. ...The Union of these States is a great blessing, and ...that the Northern people, in their wild devotion to ...liberty, are putting the Union in peril. You gather ...from his "glittering generalities" that there are cer...tain forces operating in the country prejudicial to ...unity and nationality, and it is plain that that opposi...tion to Slavery is, in his judgment, the disturbing and ...dangerous force to be met, resisted and put down. ...Not a word against Slavery—not a word in denun...ciation of tyranny—not a word in sympathy with the ...advancement of freedom throughout the world—but ...nationality was beginning, middle and end with Mr. ...CHOATE. Thus the strength of the eloquent orator ...was spent for naught. He insists upon what is not ...denied—he rebukes where there is no transgression—...he warns where there is no danger, and leaves unsaid ...the only word which is in keeping with the great ...principles and purposes of the Declaration of Inde...pendence. It is just such a speech as any ...old Tory might have made against the Whigs ...in 1776. As they would have had your fathers ...seal their lips on the subject of British op...pression for the safety of the union with Eng...land, so Mr. CHOATE would have us seal our lips on ...the subject of American Slavery for the sake of the ...Union with the South. It was a plea for silent acqui...escence in all the domineering pretentions of the ...slave-power of the country. A word of Mr. EVERETT ...—and only a word. Notwithstanding this man's early ...Bible defence of Slavery; notwithstanding his shame...less declaration of a preference to fight against slaves ...to any other warfare, knowing no other military ser...vice in which he would rather buckle on his knap...sack and gird on his sword than to put down a slave ...insurrection; notwithstanding his cowardly suppres...sion of the most significent feature of the moral por...trait of WASHINGTON lest the exhibition of it should ...give offence to slaveholders; notwithstand...ing his singular desertion of the Hon. ...CHARLES SUMNER and the cause of freedom ...in the American Senate, and his general reprehensi...ble truckling to the dark spirit of Slavery, I, for ...one, had followed him with a certain degree of hope. ...He is a man of great and splendid abilities, and ...knows what is right on the subject of Slavery as well ...as any man in America. He knows that Slavery is ...the mistake, is the curse, the crime, the disgrace, ...and the shame of America. Yet in all his travels, ...amid all the scenes through which he has passed in ...delivering his popular lecture on WASHINGTON, he ...has found nothing in the country to condemn, except ...a little something he calls Buncombe. That's all—...a little spot called Buncombe. The enslavement of ...four millions of men and women is nothing to con...demn; the efforts making to spread the withering ...curse of human bondage is nothing to condemn; but ...only a little spot called Buncombe, a spot to which ...his own speech belongs—for a more palpable piece ...of Buncombe than this speech of his—made over the ...golden plates of the Revere House, and by the side ...of slaveholding Commissioner BEN HALLETT—never ...found place in an American newspaper. It is nation...al flattery on a large scale, such as few would ...attempt when sober, and which could not have ...been expected of Mr. EVERETT when drunk. ...Now, for the sake of symmetry and completeness, let ...me say a word of the other performance at Tammany ...Hall. Among the first Anti-Slavery speeches I ever ...heard, was one from the lips of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, ...at Liberty Hall, in New-Bedford, Mass. it is now ...nearly twenty years ago. It was a passing eulogy on ...the lamented YOUNG ALVARD, lately deceased, one of ...the most promising Anti-Slavery men of that day. ...Mr. CUSHING then stood upon the old Whig platform. ...He was fishing for Abolition votes then, as he is fish...ing for Pro-Slavery votes now. But there was some...thing in the sudden burst of grief and lamentation ...over the early death of ALVARD, that cheated me for ...the moment into the belief that CALEB was really in ...sympathy with the great and beneficent aims ...of that rising young statesman. But it was ...not so. Mr. CUSHING was then, as now, the same ...gifted, learned, crafty, unscrupulous corruptor of the ...public heart that he now is. His speech at old Tam...many Hall would convert the great celebration of ...Liberty into a means of making friends for Slavery ...and for stirring up the bitterest and most brutal pas...sions of the country, of every prominent and consis...tent friend of the principles of the Declaration of ...American Independence. Such is the use made of ...the birthday of Freedom by these three eminent pub...lic men. Under all the gauze and face of their be...witching rhetoric, under all the high sounding ...phrases of their devotion to the Union, there is veiled ...the hideous and hell-black imp of Slavery. Sitting ...there on his throne of bleeding hearts, he drives, by ...proxy, his sable serfs to unrequited toil, keeping ...back the wages of the laborer by fraud, and giving ...him nought for his work. For him, these ...searchers after fame and funds have no re...buke on the Fourth of July. Their bolts are forged ...for the head of Liberty—not for the head of Slavery. ...They love the Union, but not the objects for which ...the Union was formed. They quote the great words ...of the fathers, but only to excuse the sins of their ...children. They would preserve the form, but mur...der the spirit of Liberty.

> "Paltering in a double sense,
> They keep the word of promise to the ear,
> And break it to the heart."

Yet, even in this quarter, there is much to cheer and ...gladden the hearts of the friends of impartial free...dom. Old Massachussetts does not allow such treach...ery to liberty to go unpunished. Under the teachings ...of the Sumners and Wilsons, the Parkers and Hig...ginsons, she has put the broad brand of her con...demnation upon the whole brood of poetic, brilliant ...panderers to slaveholding lust and love of power. ...She has taught them, by precept and by example, that ...they cannot serve two masters. If they bask in the ...smiles of Slavery, they must confront the frowns of ...old Massachusetts. She admires their eloquence, ...she is proud of their learning, but, having no faith in ...the integrity of the men, she consigns them to politi...cal oblivion. Before these three, no men in Massa...chusetts could have risen higher, yet no three men in ...that State have sunken lower. But, let us leave the ...old Bay State. She has done well, and promises to do ...better. She has sent EVERETT, and CHOATE, and ...CUSHING, to political oblivion, and driven from the ...bench a minion of the law for slave-catching. And, ...above all, she is now moving for the enactment of a ...law which will make her soil too holy for the ...footprints of a slave or a slave catcher. ...How stands the case in other directions? for wherev...er we look and wherever we listen, our eyes are ...greeted by the same sights, and our ears are saluted ...by the same sounds. Slavery and Freedom are ...everywhere in the field face to face, in open conflict, ...and the war is one of extermination. Vanquish, or ...be vanquished, is the desperate alternative. This ...lesson—long taught by the Abolitionists at the ...North, and by the extreme men at the South—...is beginning to be learned by the rank and ...file of both parties. The contest going on just ...now in the State of Illinois is worthy of attention. ...STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the author of the KANSAS-NE...braska bill, is energetically endeavoring to hold his ...seat in the American Senate, and Mr. ABRAM LINCOLN ...is endeavoring as energetically to get that seat for him...self. This, however, is only a partial view of the mat...ter. The truth is, that Slavery and Anti-Slavery is at the ...bottom of the contest. As matters now stand, DOUG...LAS has a desperate case on his hands. He is fighting ...at immense disadvantage. The planks of his plat...form are as opposite as the Kilkenny cats. He ...has to defend the Dred Scott decision in one breath, ...and popular sovereignty in the next. He has to con...ciliate the Democratic Party and oppose the Demo...cratic Administration upon the only important ques...tion about which the public mind is divided and agi...tated. He hopes for the support of individual Re...publicans, while he denounces the Republican Party. ...The doctrine of popular sovereignty holds that ...the Territory, while it is a Territory, and ...in the interim of its Territorial existence, ...may admit, or may exclude Slavery. This ...doctrine is diametrically opposed to the Dred ...Scott decision. That decision denies the right of a ...Territory to exclude Slavery at all. Nevertheless, ...Mr. DOUGLAS accepts the Dred Scott decision, and ...goes on talking about popular sovereignty all the ...same. During the last Congress you remember that ...he managed to produce the impression on the coun...try that he was about to abandon his old slaveholding ...policy. He gave out that he had gone as far South ...as he ever meant to go, and that he was quite pre...pared to take the consequence of this resolution. ...We of the North, you remember, chuckled under this ...demonstration of Mr. DOUGLAS. He boasted there...after that while, in 1854, he could have traveled all ...the way from Washington to Chicago by the light of ...his own effigy, that now he should receive nothing ...but plaudits all along such a journey.

He was promptly denounced by the South as a re...negade—a traitor. The President denounced him, and ...he defied the President. His friends were removed ...from office, and his enemies were put in. In a word, ...he was marked out for political destruction. At this ...juncture Mr. DOUGLAS held conversations and confer...ences with his old enemies, the Republicans; and the ...lightning from Washington told us that these confer...ences were mutually satisfactory. The nature of the ...satisfaction was not published, but for a time ...it was a matter of doubt as to which party had sold ...out, the Giant or the Republicans. But the ...tone of the Republican speeches made thereafter in...duced painful doubts as to the stability of the Repub...lican Party. It was feared, and not without reason, ...that Cincinnati was to be the platform, and DOUGLAS ...the leader of the Republican forces thenceforth. But ...just before the close of the session the spell was ...broken. Some rumbling sounds of danger and dis...content reached all parties from the State of Illinois. ...Mr. DOUGLAS was assured that however cordial Re...publicanism might be at Washington, Republicanism ...in Illinois had no terms to offer him—no proposals of ...peace to make with him—and that as for his seat in ...the Senate he could expect no help from them in re...taining that; in fact, that they should get him out of ...it if they could. So matters were shaped just before ...the close of the session. What did the brave Dou...glas do? The circumstances were perplexing in the ...extreme. I will tell you. He made the very natural ...—but very desperate, if not fatal—move to get back ...into the good graces of the old Democratic Adminis...tration. He went about it in the old-fashioned way ...of doing such things. He made a speech—...it was a queer speech—in which he want...ed the past forgotten. Let by gones be by...gones. The English swindle had carried—the ...question was settled, and the only point of difference ...between him and the Administration was now out of ...the way. Hereafter, as heretofore, he was ready to ...fight the battle of Democracy. I do not profess to ...give his words, but his ideas. Mr. DOUGLAS was ...heard, as a culprit, under the gallows, is heard, with ...patience, and even with pity—and yet no one who ...heard him had their opinions altered by anything he ...said. Here, I take it, was the great mistake of that ...man's political life. He admitted his crimes, he ...owned his rebellious conduct—but wished all forgot...ten, because the reasons which moved him thereto ...had ceased to exist. After his speech there was no ...expression of regret on the Republican side—...none of joy and congratulation on the Demo...cratic side. He left without a single good-bye—...and entered without a single expression of welcome, ...I say, here was the great mistake. His Kansas-Ne...braska bill, with all its train of atrocities, might have ...been forgiven him; his repeated, virulent assaults ...upon the leading Republicans might have been ex...cused upon the ground of general hostility, his ...standing by in perfect silence and permitting an ...armed assassin to strike down a brother Senator ...might have been forgiven if not forgotten. But this ...double treason—this attempt to cheat two great par...ties in a single session, right before the eyes of all, ...was an extravagance in political prodigacy which ...can neither be forgiven nor forgotten while STEPHEN ...A. DOUGLAS lives. The Democrats plied and des...pised him; the Republicans felt relieved by his de...parture, and he went home to Illinois with a mil...stone of condemnation round his political neck.

Nevertheless, Mr. DOUGLAS has money, he has tal...ent, and he has a party, and may even yet get back ...into the Senate of the United States. He is no tri...fling opponent. His zeal is quite equal to his ability, ...and his success would, for many reasons, be a de...plorable calamity. He is one of the most restless, ...ambitious, boldest and most unscrupulous enemies ...with whom the cause of the colored man has to con...tend. It is for this reason that I have given him so ...lengthy a paragraph in my present address. It ...seems to me that the white DOUGLAS should occasion...ally meet his deserts at the hands of a black one. ...Once I thought he was about to make the name res...pectable, but now I despair of him, and must do the ...best I can for it myself. [Laughter.] I now leave ...him in the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, and in the hands of ...the Republican Party of Illinois, thanking both the ...latter, because they have nobly upheld and made ...prominent the principles of the Republican Party in ...Illinois, which seemed about to be compromised and ...sacrificed at the very heart of the Government.

The key-note of Republicanism in that State, at ...present, is given in the following extract from the ...great speech of Mr. LINCOLN:

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy ...was initiated with the avowed object and confident ...promise of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Un...der the operation of that policy, that agitation has ...not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. ...In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall ...have been reached and passed. 'A house di...vided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this ...Government *cannot endure permanently half ...Slave and half Free.* I do not expect the Union ...to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—...*but I do expect it will cease to be divided.* It will be...come all one thing, or all the other. Either the op...ponents of Slavery *will arrest the further spread of it,* ...and place it where the public mind shall rest in the ...belief *that it is in the course of ultimate extinction*; or ...its advocates *will push it forward till it shall become ...alike lawful in all the States*—old as well as new, ...North as well as South."

Well and wisely said. One system or the other ...must prevail. Liberty or Slavery must become the ...law of the land. And men, communities, parties, ...churches and public measures are ranged on one or ...the other side, favoring the ascendency of one or the ...other. But I call your attention to another speck on ...the political firmament. ATCHISON, while attempting ...to curse Kansas with Slavery, seems about ...to lose Missouri itself to the slave interest. A ...phenomenon is presented in the tone of senti...ment reaching us from that Slave State. Eman...cipation is openly discussed in the streets of St. ...Louis. Emancipation leaders are written and pub...lished in the daily journals published in different ...parts of the State. Emancipation speeches are made ...on the stump in open daylight. Emancipation can...didates are run for Congress, and the same for other ...offices. I know that the chief motive of this move...ment is to benefit white men. I know that the moral ...character of the slave system is not brought into ...discussion; but I am willing that men should do ...right from any motives. Two kinds of arguments ...can be urged in favor of any right measure. ...If men will not do right from a love of principle, I ...am glad to have them do right from a love of the re...sults of right doing. I look therefore with hope to the ...emancipation movement in Missouri. I know that ...many of the present slaves of that State would be ...speedily put beyond the beneficent reach of any act ...of emancipation which might be passed in the State. ...No doubt thousands would be hurried off down the ...river, in fetters and chains. It would be like the ...most slave master to do this. The same is done ...in this State and elsewhere, and the same would be ...done there. Nevertheless. Emancipation in Mis...souri will be great gain. Some at least, of our en...slaved brethren would reap its benefits, and ...the accession of another free State, without ...the trouble of admitting her into the Union, would ...help on the Anti-Slavery movement immensely. ...It would inaugurate a new and dangerous mode of ...thinking and talking on the whole subject of Slav...ery, and lead to combinations against the Slave ...system in other States. Maryland, Delaware and ...Kentucky would follow. I make little account of ...the talk made of driving the colored people out of ...the State, This is an effort not likely to succeed. ...It has been threatened in Virginia and elsewhere, ...but the cruelty and meanness of the proposition are ...too gross and monstrous for the assent of even the ...slaveholders of Virginia. I, therefore, see nothing ...to discourage us in that quarter, but everything to ...cheer us on in the work of enlightening the public ...mind and winning the public heart to the side of lib...erty and justice.

The speaker was unable to finish his address at the ...afternoon session, having already spoken two hours. ...He therefore claimed the indulgence of the audience ...to break off at the point now reached, and promised ...to speak again at the meeting in the evening.

This being acceded to, Mr. DOUGLASS called upon ...Mr. GEORGE W. CLARK for a song. Mr. CLARK mounted ...the wagon which had been improvised to take the ...place of the ruined platform, and took a seat.

Mr. DOUGLASS informed the audience that Mr. ...CLARK had with him a few copies of his book, the ..."Harp of Freedom," and further stated that Mr. ...CLARK used to sing the songs of Freedom in the ...times when the American Eagle laid none but rotten ...eggs, and when Abolitionists were frequently pelted ...with brickbats.

Mr. CLARK sang one of his songs, which was ap...plauded.

Mr. DOUGLASS again advanced and said that a little ...boy who was said to be very like his father, was ...somewhere on the grounds, and would furnish to ...anybody who wished to invest a dollar judiciously a ...copy of the life of one FRED. DOUGLASS, if they ever ...heard of such a man.

The audience then sang the hymn, "Praise God ...from whom all blessings flow."

Before the meeting dispersed, Mr. STEPHEN MYERS ...moved that a convention of colored people and their ...friends be held in the city of Troy on the second ...Tuesday in September, to take into consideration ...the questions of emigration and suffrage.

This was adopted, and the session was now termi...nated.

In the evening a large meeting took place in the ...Universalist Church, at which Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ...DOUGLASS and others made stirring speeches. This ...closed the celebration.

Celebration at New-Bedford.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Aug. 2.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the British ...West India Emancipation was celebrated here to-day ...by the colored people, including delegations from ...Boston, Providence and other places. A mass con...vention assembled in the City Hall, at which speech...es were made by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, CHARLES L. ...REMOND, the Rev. JOSIAH HENSON, of Canada, and ...other prominent colored orators. Strong Anti-Slav...ery resolutions were adopted. The affair wound up ...with a grand military and civic ball in the evening.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored peo...ple of New-York and Brooklyn celebrated the twen...tieth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves ...in the British West Indies yesterday—a portion by a ...pic-nic at Myrtle-avenue Park, and others at Morris' ...Grove, near Jamaica. Both affairs were very dull ...and sparsely attended, owing doubtless to the unpro...pitious weather. At Morris' Grove a company of ...colored men were among those who met there. ...Speeches were made by colored men.

☞ **Beware of Burglars!!!**

The recent police retur

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls situations; one as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and cooking in all the branches; the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; both willing, capable and obliging, no objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 340 7th-av., near 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERIcan Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as governess. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 18 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a healthy respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to wash and iron; furnishes the most satisfactory recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family, by a most respectable woman; is a thorough and competent cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-respectable families, and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LATICIA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d-avs., 2d floor, back room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young widow woman, whose child (the first) is six weeks old. She has abundance of milk, and is in every respect a model of fine health. Her character, temperament and appearance are all that can be desired in a nurse. Address at Dr. MACDONALD'S office, No. 651 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation for herself and niece, in one family or separately; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; does up linen in a magnificent style. Wages $6. The other is 15; minds a baby, sews well, and will do light chamberwork. Wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands pastry, game, jellies, desserts, and all other dishes; also, French cooking. No objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent and well-recommended American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good cook and a very good laundress, the other a neat chambermaid, waitress or child-nurse, and a plain seamstress; will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress, housemaid or housework in a small family; particularly fond of children; highly educated; speaks the French language fluently; is a person of most undoubted character; will take very moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av, near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few families' work by the day or week; perfectly understands making all kinds of ladies' robes; terms moderate. Also, a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 374 3d-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer—the other, as house and chambermaid; or, as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general house and chamberwork; is a good washer and ironer, and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good references. Two American small girls also want situations to care children. &c. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, at 8 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is well experienced in the care of young children and infants; is accustomed to take entire charge and bring them up by hand. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 16th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as regards honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address E. N., seamstress, Box 109, N. Y. Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th-st., near 9th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESMAN IN THE curtain material and house furnishing department. City reference absolutely necessary. None others need apply. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young man to travel for a jobbing house, and take orders from samples. Address, immediately, Box No. 1,707, Post-Office, giving full references and stating salary required, which must be moderate to secure the position.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—A good hand will be engaged, by calling at No. 8 Wall-st., Room No. 41, tbetween the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN preferred. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has an abundance of well capable servants, conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 26, 1858.

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 23, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all from work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALuable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

GOLD WATCH WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a small amount of United States scrip, issued for military supplies, &c. A first-rate watch or a good second-hand piano-forte would be taken in exchange. Address "U. S.," Box No. 150, Times office.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

$3 A PAIR ONLY.—GOAT BOOTS FOR SUMmer wear, at JONES', No. 15 Ann-st.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOTE LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES.
Law Blanks, Portmonnaies, &c., at WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying to
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and keeps warm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom: he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is a first-class driver, and understands all diseases to which the horse is liable; also the care of a vegetable garden. Is willing and able to work and will make himself useful to his employer. Has the best of City and country references. Call, or address, for three days at No. 358 Canal-st., corner of Elm from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with undoubted City references, desires a place in City or country as coachman and groom. will be found an acquisition to any family requiring a faithful, honest and careful driver which his late employer, W. An-drable Esq., of No. 3 Nassau-st., will testify. All particulars required will be fully answered by applying as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business and can produce the highest testimonials from his last employer. All communications to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Address A M, Box No. 108, Times office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country, as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J, K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden: would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J D, Box No. 145, Times office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, Times office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would care horses and can milk cows; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address M. M., Box No. 115 Times office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITUation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 Times Office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.—A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very liberal terms with principals of schools in this City and vicinity, and others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 Times office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, inventor, No. 372 6th-av

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for class or private instruction in writing, bookkeeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

TWELVE GIRLS.—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

TEACHERS.

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzray-place, West 28th-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools, academies and families with accomplished teachers, professors and tutors, parents with schools, circulars and information connected with schools gratuitously. Trustees of public schools supplied with teachers without charge. Competent teachers of music, of French and German, and of drawing, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in history, ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practised composer himself, he is deemed to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry book-keeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof. Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family and well educated, would like to find a respectable family where she could teach the French language in exchange for her board, either at once or in September. Best references given. Address M. N., Box No. 152 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER TO TWO or three small children. A moderate compensation taken. Address ANNA, Box No. 200, New-York Times Office, or No. 169 Bowery.

WANTED—A TEACHER, TO TAKE CHARGE OF an academy in a thriving village, not far from New-York. Address P. S., office of Eclectic Review, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 Times office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
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into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Js,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.,&c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

BOARDING.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 305 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, and partial board, first class, at No. 73 State-st. Very convenient to Wall and Atlantic st. ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

A LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM Europe, desires to obtain a small parlor and bedroom, with board, in a quiet family. Location must be west of Broadway and not higher than 8th-st. Address D. H., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—PLEAsantly situated, to a respectable single man of steady habits; rent $1 per week; private family; location near Bowery, about ten minutes from the City Hall. Address E. T., Box No. 114 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location and terms, WILLIS, Box No. 204, Times office

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in the most pleasant part of the City; down town. Apply at No. 45 North Moore-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED TO HIRE, FURNITURE for a house, to be paid for in whole or part in board. Location central. Address W., Box No. 107 Times office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penataquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRing board in the country will find large airy rooms and good board on City Island, 18 miles from the City, on Long Island Sound. Steamer *Stamford* leaves Catherine slip at 2 o'clock P. M.; *Cataline* 9 o'clock A. M., foot of Roosevelt-st. and steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market slip, 4 o'clock P. M. Fine bathing and fishing. Address SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, City Island.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse, where there are a few or no other boarders, for a lady, three children and a servant. The children are aged respectively 11, 4 and 2 years. Good wholesome fare required, and at a moderate price. Mott Haven or some equally accessible point preferred. Address, stating terms, ALEXANDER, Box No. 125 this Office.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a house situated on the bank of a river about nine miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the country. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st,

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF LEEDS' Hot-Water Furnace and Steam Heating Apparatus, in Baltimore, Washington, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Apply to L. W. LEEDS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—The above is the most approved apparatus now in the market, and is selling very rapidly in New-York and several other large cities.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 24 feet. Apply to J. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

A GOOD CHANCE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE to let west of and near Broadway, below Houston-st., containing fifteen rooms, with all the modern improvements and nearly filled with good boarders that will remain. Yearly rent, $850. For particulars, apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No. 307 Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN A LIGHT, genteel and money-making business, safe and legitimate. Will pay $1,500 to $2,500 a year and no risk. Address N. & B., Box No. 136 Times Office, New-York, and full particulars will be given.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
MURPHY & ALLISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c., &c.,
No. 1,908 MARKET-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
We are prepared to supply consumers with large or small quantities on reasonable terms.
Our Tubing is well manufactured, and gives general satisfaction wherever it is used.
Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to
Dealers in New York and vicinity may obtain information as regards our terms, &c., from Mr. J. D. HEPPARD, office of New-York Times.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and all warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. S. M.—A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF officers for the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, Independent Order of Sons of Malta, for the ensuing year, will be held at Pro Patria Lodge Rooms, No. 814 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of
MARK S. SMITH, S. G. C.
EDW'D D. STEPHENS, S. G. S.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New York will commence its Annual Session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 6, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to go on their excursion to Sheeps Head Bay.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail,
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38.)
Four doors east of Broadway. New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 89 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. FOSTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings &c., at the five story residence No. 310 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.
PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of these celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, rosewood secretary, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty-one day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich bronzed and lace window curtains, shades velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with plate glass, oil-paintings of great merit and high cost.
DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly-carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal-cut glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit-stands, and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines, decanters, &c,
CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood settees, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work-table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY (Wednesday, Aug. 3,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th av., all the elegant furniture in the above house, consisting of suites of parlor furniture covered in silk brocade and velvet, rosewood 7-octave piano, solid pearl keys and inlaid with pearl; elegant oil-paintings, rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back; stationary marble tops, centre and side tables, Turk'sh and reception chairs, &c; velvet carpets, rugs, &c.; lace curtains, vases, clocks, &c.; dining room furniture, oak extension table, buffet, arm-chairs, silver-plated ware, casters, forks, spoons tea set waiters, &c.; China dinner and tea sets; fine cutlery of every description; elegant cut-glass decanters, goblets, tumblers, wine glasses, &c.; hall-stands, chairs, stair carpets, rods, bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, carpets, clocks, centre table, corner stand, toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, engravings and many other articles too numerous to mention.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON BEACH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell (at auction, this day, Tuesday,) at 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
BEACH-STREET—The desirable two-story brick house and lot No. 3 Beach-st., north side, 21 feet west of West Broadway. The house is 18 ft. 9 in. front, has gas, water, and other improvements. Lot 18 ft. 9 in. x 80 ft. This property is becoming very desirable, being in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Walker sts., West Broadway, and St. John's Park, &c., where many improvements are taking place. $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 14 Pine-st.

HENRY HUME, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY HUME, WILL sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M., at No. 329 Bowery, all the goods contained in said store, consisting of iron bedsteads, iron hat stands, iron cribs and cradles, lot of scrap and wrought iron, horse and cart, lot of tools, &c. Also, on FRIDAY, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Houston-st., all goods contained in said stores, consisting of iron bedsteads, lot of scrap and wrought iron, lathes, tools, &c., by order of assignee.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & NICHOLS.—PEREMPTORY Sale, on TUESDAY, Aug 3, at 10 o'clock, all the stock in the livery stables Nos. 136 and 138 West 10th-st, between Bleecker and Hudson sts., consisting of horses, new and second hand carriages, light wagons, sleighs, robes, single and double harness, bells, bridles and saddles, cutting machine, office boxes, office furniture; also, the unexpired lease of the stable, has two years to run. The stable contains forty stalls above ground.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of men's, women's and children's wear. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, sofas, chairs, parlor suits, centre tables, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

J. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE CATALOGUE sale of crockery, glass and China, TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a choice stock, in lots for City and country dealers; new goods just landed. Sales positive for cash.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—One 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument; mantel and pier mirrors, carpets—Brussels and ingrain; China and silver-plated ware, oil-paintings of merit, China vases, English cut glass ware, extension table, breakfast and tea tables, sofas and sofa beds, bureaus, washstands in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses, bedding, clocks and basement furniture, at the residence of J. B. Durand, 24th-st., near 7th av., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LET HIS first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located near Madison-av., to a desirable private family, that will be willing to board himself and wife. House in perfect order throughout. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement will be made. Object, pleasant home. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 143 Times office. References exchanged.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—the two-story and attic cottage-built house No. 22 Gregory-st., Jersey City, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to ISAAC S. MILLER, No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD LOFTS IN house No. 223 Canal-st., near Broadway, fronts on both streets and a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 287 Canal-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—For a term of years—a first-class modern brown-stone house, four-story and basement, in perfect repair; has garden attached. A large portion of purchase money can remain. Apply

BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,853,993 01
Average amount of Specie..... 3,047,920 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 218,436 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,762,225 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, be ing duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S OAKLEY Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$901,352 00
Average amount of Specie..... 97,78 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89 293 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 524,908 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $518,352 00
Average amount of Specie..... 93,230 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,183 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3 6,450 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE LORD, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $5,139,240 51
Average amount of Specie..... 3,998,892 23
Average Late Bank of America..... $21,901 { 56,322 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 64,321 {
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,290,085 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being du y sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is orrect, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $11,739 768 72
Average amount of Specie..... 4,099,3 5 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 8,3 4,9 6 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct
RICHD KING, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,000,850 30
Average amount of Specie..... 286,849 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,644 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,074,454 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,074,020 96
Average amount of Specie..... 995,451 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 3 1,463 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,580,980 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM B. MASKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B MASKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,714,021 95
Average amount of Specie..... 996,479 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 74,577 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,483,624 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,247,576 99
Average amount of Specie..... 1 42 ,408 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 178,880 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,800,791 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $3,547,302 70
Average amount of Specie..... 1,535,447 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 261,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,7 6,767 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. R. KEARNY, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,249,323 60
Average amount of Specie..... 39 ,642 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,587 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,8 4,872 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. AUSTIN Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $364,631 03
Average amount of Specie..... 37,368 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,833 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 315,407 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,456,853 35
Average amount of Specie..... 349,698 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 181,834 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1 128,839 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
RICHARD C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $537,386 96
Average amount of Specie..... 77,818 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,479 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3 4,725 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
G. W REYNOLDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,983,564 00
Average amount of Specie..... 834,139 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 254,192 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,182,769 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $727,834 44
Average amount of Specie..... 99,767 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,725 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 566,164 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,072,614 54
Average amount of Specie..... 734,104 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 16,83. 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,140,971 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,885,501 09
Average amount of Specie..... 572,506 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 145,381 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,458,949 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DEMING President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. DEMING, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,598,966 19
Average amount of Specie..... 662,961 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,668 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,091,306 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E W TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,396,102 94
Average amount of Specie..... 483,776 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,323 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,486,807 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of August, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$190,523 64
Average amount of Specie..... 28,973 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 36,644 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 89,136 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,820,872 29
Average amount of Specie..... 374,848 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,9 9 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,699,498 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$720,212 01
Average amount of Specie..... 64,366 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,948 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 564,181 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21 day of August, 1858
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$273,648 79
Average amount of Specie..... 64,583 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,810 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 180,311 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of August. 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,295,478 15
Average amount of Specie..... 317,530 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,370 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 863,461 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
W O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,532,422 30
Average amount of Specie..... 327,957 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 211,817 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,660,320 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES HUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.....$842,191 84
Average amount of Specie..... 2 8,384 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 165,713 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 812,348 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,119,859 54
Average amount of Specie..... 385,790 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 197,968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,847,544 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. SCOLL, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEDIENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,746,240 37
Average amount of Specie..... 1,480,457 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 319,007 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,076 011 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $860,562 43
Average amount of Specie..... 242,598 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,532 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 685,943 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,735,072 47
Average amount of Specie..... 259,046 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,288 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,330,919 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHD. S. WILLIAMS, President of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICH D. S. WILLIAMS, President,
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,694,181 11
Average amount of Specie..... 1,631,273 64
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank..... 252,145 94
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,751,385 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 185 for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $236,146 28
Average amount of Specie..... 128 955 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 37,434 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 174,318 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21 day of August, 1858.
A. D. W BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$755,826 15
Average amount of Specie..... 179,879 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 686,983 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,677,245 89
Average amount of Specie..... 534,370 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 44,343 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,324 652 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
DANIEL M. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,711,939 83
*Average amount of Specie..... 2,829,985 94
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 222,937 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,618,907 72
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August. 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,583,983 84
Average amount of Specie..... 1,161,59! 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 217,609 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,738,951 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,078,801 79
Average amount of Specie..... 407,041 58
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 217,369 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 116,693 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,469,153 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BARNES, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,401,293 69
Average amount of Specie..... 336,744 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,082,079 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858
CORNELIUS R. DIGGSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,401,589 75
Average amount of Specie..... 393,3.6 62
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 174,157 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,280,868 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $390,466 61
Average amount of Specie..... 33,948 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,143 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 276,348 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,913 18
Average amount of Specie..... 51,329 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 162,605 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 133,241 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
A C ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $253,726 82
Average amount of Specie..... 24,638 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,865 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 119,237 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,696,686 23
Average amount of Specie..... 479,138 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 181,006 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,564,994 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$596,112 94
Average amount of Specie..... 113,813 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 100 845 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 465 857 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W A HALL Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
MARTIN L. BRYANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,090,065 15
Average amount of Specie..... 167,243 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,109 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 904,997 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,105,462 50
Average amount of Specie..... 1,094,954 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,021 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,649,099 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$616,146 04
Average amount of Specie..... 140,815 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,375 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 497,760 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,28 ,724 62
Average amount of Specie..... 509,611 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 52,312 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,502,174 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$972,029 91
Average amount of Specie..... 242,388 89
Average amount of Circulation..... $7,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 668,616 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,119,753 65
Average amount of Specie..... 368,127 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,423 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 837,081 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, President of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
JIRES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,861,861 00
Average amount of Specie..... $32,098 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,198 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,604,498 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,357,202 91
Average amount of Specie..... 247,155 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 319,197 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 990,486 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. FALLS President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of August, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS Commissioner of Deeds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:
Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos st., North River January 26, 1858.
D. A. NASH, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO. NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY for the transaction of general business in connection with their AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to PERSONS GOING ABROAD. Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world. REFERENCES: James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany. Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Dauforth, Boston. E. Whitehouse, Son

NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters and Their Plates.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1858.

The United States Marshal having reason to suspect certain parties, as being engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, entrusted two of his deputies, Messrs. LOUDOUN M. DUNCAN and THEODORE RYKERS, to ferret out the matter. These officers set themselves to work, and, meeting with the parties, managed to gain a knowledge of their movements. For seven or eight weeks they have been waiting and watching for the moment to make their descent. Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, a man by the name of CHARLES HOWARD was discovered by these officers in Duane-street, going into a plating establishment. He was recognized as one of the suspected persons, and immediately arrested and taken to the Marshal's Office, where, on searching him, one hundred and seventeen pieces of bogus coin in the resemblance of half-dollar pieces were found upon his person.

About 1 o'clock, another suspected man, by the name of JAMES W. RYAL, was found in the same locality, and, on being arrested and searched, one hundred similar pieces of coin were found upon him. He was likewise taken to the Marshal's office and locked up, from which place both parties were subsequently conveyed to the Tombs. The officers then went in search of their dwelling place, or rendezvous, which they found in the upper part of the Eighth-avenue, in a tenement house. Their apartments were locked, whereupon Officer RYNDERS got through a sky-light into the room, and, opening the door, let in Mr. DE ANGELIS, and a thorough search was made. In the room were found various implements for manufacturing counterfeit coin. Dies of all kinds, a large quantity of bogus coin in various stages of manufacture, pieces of lead, and all the necessary materials for carrying on extensive operations. The efficient Deputy Marshals found also some burglars' implements, such as a dark lantern, plaited-soled shoes, &c.

HOWARD and RYAL were brought, yesterday, before United States Commissioner STILWELL and committed for examination. The coins which are in possession of the Marshal are well made, and show an excellent impression.

Weather Report for July.

The notations were made at 6 o'clock A. M., and also on the warmest days, at the highest point of mercury, from a thermometer hanging upon the north side of the main building of the Bloomingdale Asylum, which stands on high ground at One Hundred and Seventeenth-streeet, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues:

6 A. M.		6 A. M.	
1..66° above 0.		16..65° above 0.	83°.
2..66° above 0.		17..76° above 0.	80° 9½
3..74° above 0.	63° 1 P. M.	A. M. to 3 P. M.	
4..75° above 0.		18..74° above 0.	
5..69° above 0.		19..66° above 0.	
6..67° above 0.		20..69° above 0.	82° 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
7..68° above 0.	80° 1 P. M.	21..70° above 0.	
8..70° above 0.	81° 2 P. M.	22..67° above 0.	81° 11 A. M.
9..73° above 0.	83° 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.	23..67° above 0.	
10..75° above 0.	87° 1 to 6 P. M.	24..61° above 0.	
11. 80° above 0.	87° 9 A. M., 90° 1 P. M.	25..60° above 0.	
12..74° above 0.	87° 8 A. M.	26..63° above 0.	
13..75 above 0.	86° 12 M.	27..66° above 0.	82° 2½ P. M.
14..68° above 0.		28..71° above 0.	
15..68° above 0.	83°.	29..68° above 0.	81° 2 to 6 P. M.
		30..77° above 0.	86° 9 A. M.

The average daily rise of the mercury, excluding the warmer days named in the table, until noon, was not over 10°, and the temperature of all the days was very uniform, except on the 12th and 30th the mornings were oppressively warm; the afterpart of those days was cool and pleasant, and on the 30th the mercury fell from 85° at 9 A. M., in about two hours, to 72°. The nights of the 10th and 11th were very warm. We had rains as follows: On the 3d, ½ inch; 9th, slight rain or heavy mist of 3-100 of an inch; 13th, a rain commenced about 12 M., acompanied by heavy wind, and intermittingly continued until 11 A. M. on the 14th, in all 63 100 of an inch; 18th, 7 20 of an inch; about 2 A. M. on the 22d a fine shower, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning, succeeded by a very slight fall through the day, in all 1 20 of an inch; and on the 30th a fine shower of 19-20 of an inch, with some thunder. Entire amount of rain for the month, 2 71-100 inches.

Vegetation has continued to come forward rapidly. The root crops and corn look remarkably well, and the potatoes fair, and so far very sound. The grapes are very healthy, and of good size, but we are destined to disappointment in our apple crop, the blighting winds of May having infected the fruit which has been constantly falling off since in a diseased state. The rains have kept us very busy among the weeds. M. DAME, Warden.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1858.

CRICKET—UNITED STATES *vs.* CANADA.—The annual match between the cricketers of Canada and the United States was commenced, yesterday, on the Hoboken Cricket Ground. The Western Clubs of Canada alone furnish the eleven players, four of whom are native Canadians: Messrs. T. O. HEWARD, W. NAPIER M. B. PASSOS, of Toronto, and T. G. RYKERT, of St. Catherines; two, Messrs. T. D. and H. PHILLIPPS, of St. Catharines, although English born, were brought up in Canada, and are to be considered Canadian Cricketers, having learned the game at Upper Canada College. The other five are Englishmen: Messrs. F. E. FOURDRINIER, of Prescott; T. PEARLESS, of Hamilton; G. HEAD, of St. Catharines, and Messrs. HARDINGE and SLEATH, of Toronto. This selection having been considered sectional by several other Clubs in Canada, has been made the subject of a protest by Mr. PICKERING—who had been selected to play in the present match—who, acting as Secretary of the Eastern Clubs, wishes cricketers in the United States to fully understand that there is a stronger eleven to be got in Canada than the one at present playing at Hoboken.

The present United States Eleven are Messrs. HIGHAM, BARKER, SHARP, WILBY, and CROSSLEY, of the New-York Club; WALLER, BINGHAM, and H. WRIGHT, of the St. George's Club; SENIOR, of Philadelphia, and HALLIS and JEFFERSON, of Newark. The rain yesterday was a great drawback to the attendance, not more than a thousand persons being present, quite a number of whom were ladies. The ground was dotted round with the tents of the St. Georges, New-York, Albany, Newark, Manhattan, Brookiyn, and the Kings County Clubs—the last a splendid affair. Members of the different Clubs wore badges of authority to keep the ground clear, in view of the thousands who were expected if the weather had kept fine. After the ground had been cleared up and the Canadians had partaken of a substantial refreshment, play was called at 2 hours 11 minutes, the Canadians winning the toss and sending to the wickets Messrs. H. PHILLIPPS and RYKERT, and after two or three interruptions on account of the rain, the stumps were finally drawn at 5 hours 23 minutes, some of the most reliable bats went out for small scores.

The score stood at the close: H. Philipps, 1; Rykert, 4; T. Phillips, 6; Heward, 28, and not out; Parsons, 1; Hardinge, 5; Head, 10; Pearless, 0; Sleath, 4, and not out. Wides, byes, &c. 13; total, 73 runs, with three wickets to go down. Some splendid specimens of cricket took place on both sides, the batting of HEWARD being very spirited, and drawing down much applause. All our cricket clubs were well represented, and large delegations were on the ground from Philadelphia, Newark, Albany, Connecticut, and a large number of Canadians were also present. The game will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock, and by the appearances yesterday, and the enthusiasm of the cricketers generally, the interest will not decrease, if the weather is at all propitious.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING.—This new edifice extends 40 feet on Broadway, is 50 feet wide in the rear, and 100 feet deep on Cedar-street. The building is erected without any variation, according to a sketch prepared previous to a competition by some six architects, for the purpose of guiding them in the preparation of their plans. The banking-room proper, occupies a space of about 30 feet by 80, exclusive of vaults, which covers a space of 8 feet by 24 feet, and a private stairway leading to the second-story into the directors' room. The remaining 20 by 50 feet, in the rear of the building, is arranged in three-stories, corresponding with the two stories occupied by the basement and the bank, which three stories are appropriated as follows: The first, about on a level with the basement floor, is a commodious washing and dressing room for the clerks of the bank. The second story, on a level with the side-walk, and accessible direct from the main banking-room, is a correspondence room; and the third, also accessible from the main bank, by a few steps, is occupied by the Cashier's and President's rooms. The basement is divided into three large, airy, well-lighted and commodious offices, amply supplied with vaults, very desirable for insurance and bankers' offices. The building is in the Gothic style. The exterior of the whole building, and the whole of the interior of the banking-room, the President's and Cashier's rooms, are faced with the best quality of Dorchester stone. The bank department, and all the halls have the floors laid with encaustic tile. The furniture of the banking-room, and as well the President's, the Cashier's and Directors' rooms, also the screens dividing the President's and Cashier's rooms, are all of white oak. LEOPOLD EDLITZ is the architect.

A Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention to a case of need which has come under my observation. I will briefly give you the particulars. A few days since a lady (ever foremost in acts of benevolence) called my attention to the case of a poor family residing in the neighborhood, and so much interested me in the matter that I made an appointment to accompany her to see what could be done to relieve them. Accordingly we yesterday called and found the family, consisting of a widow lady and five children, the eldest a young man of 18 years, who has had no employment for ten months past, the second a boy of some 15; who earns a trifle by selling bank-note reporters; then come two girls, aged 13 and 11, very bright and beautiful children; indeed I have rarely seen sweeter faces; they have no employment, but do what they can to assist their mother. The youngest is a boy of eight or nine years. During the past Winter the mother scalded nearly the whole of one side of her body, rendering her helpless for about five months, and she is still very weak, but labors hard with the needle to keep starvation from the door. During the long sickness of the mother the rent remained unpaid; she is now $20 behind on rent, which embarrasses her much, as every shilling earned must be applied to that purpose; could this be paid they would feel a great relief. They have seen better days, but a sickness of three years, which ended in the death of the father, left them very poor. They are willing to work and anxious to find something to do. In laying this matter before your readers I am actuated by a hope that some few benevolent individuals will contribute their mite towards paying the rent now due and the relief of an afflicted worthy family. Should this meet the eye of any one in the City or country who need help, this young man, who is strong and willing to work at anything, will be happy to take hold and relieve his mother.

Any contributions (either clothing or money) sent to the undersigned, No. 90 Fulton-street, New-York, will be promptly applied to the purpose intended.

S. A. H.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Serious Charge—Suborning to Commit Arson.

Samuel Phillips, of No. 73 Maiden-lane, was arrested by Fire Marshal Baker, on a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, wherein the accused stands charged with attempting to persuade and suborn one James Smith to wilfully, maliciously and feloniously set fire to a row of frame dwelling houses on Walton-street, corner of Harrison-avenue, Brooklyn. The following is about the substance of the affidavits before the Court. It seems that in the fore part of last week Mr. Phillips saw the young man, James Smith, at the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, and that he (Phillips) then told Smith that he would give him a job, and that if he did it he would give him $50 and a good situation for life. Mr. Phillips then informed Smith that he (Phillips) had twenty frame houses on Walton-street, corner of Harrison-avenue, in Brooklyn; that the houses were very much out of repair, and that those persons who occupied some of them did not pay any rent; that if he (Smith) would set fire to them and burn them up,—which he could do as easy as anything,—he would give him $50, and make him a handsome present besides. Smith partly consented, and said he would go over there and take a look at them. Mr. Phillips directed him how to go and gave him two shillings to pay his expenses. On a subsequent day of the same week Mr. Phillips gave Smith one dollar to purchase some camphene and wadding, and directed him to stuff the wadding well in between the lath and plaster from one room to another so as to extend the fire. At another time Phillips asked Smith how he got along. Smith informed him that he had stuffed in the wadding like a rope and saturated it with the camphene. Mr. Phillips seemed much pleased at the information.

Smith mentioned the application made by Mr. Phillips to him to burn the houses, to some of his friends, and they advised him to notify the Fire Marshal, which he did, and the result has been the arrest of Mr. Phillips. In addition to Smith's testimony, Mr. John Kerrigan swears that he saw Mr. Phillips and Smith in conversation together, in the street in the vicinity of Mr. Phillips' residence in Division-street, and, at one of their interviews, overheard some remarks between them about camphene and wadding, or cotton.

It is further shown by affidavits, that Mr. Phillips has an insurance of $3,000 on the twenty cottages in question, divided between the United States and the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

The accused was conveyed before Justice OSBORN, who required him to find bail in the sum of $500.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER—ONE ARREST.—The Sixth Ward Police, aided by some officers attached to the Detective Force, have been busily engaged endeavoring to discover the murderer of Cornelius Rady, the old man who was killed by a gang of Dead Rabbits at the corner of Centre and Mott streets, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. John Quinlan was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. He is one of the leaders of the Dead Rabbit gang, and although but 22 years of age, is noted as a most desperate character. The officers think they are on the track of some of the other guilty parties, and doubtless will make further arrests to-day.

Coroner GAMBLE impanneled a jury yesterday at the City Hospital, to hold an inquest upon the body of RADY, but owing to the absence of material witnesses the inquisition was postponed till to-day. The body was given in charge to the friends of the deceased for interment, and will be buried to-day.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Henry Appel and John Knelling, two German shoemakers, had an altercation yesterday at No. 163 Second-street. Knelling came out of the fight with one of his wrists badly cut, and charges that Appel used a knife upon him. Appel says that the injuries received by Knelling were caused by his thrusting his hand through a pane of glass. Appel was arrested and committed to answer by Justice BRENNAN.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—John Landine, a young man, was yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison, to answer a charge of rape, committed upon a little girl eight years of age, the daughter of Mrs. Catharine Lewig, No. 55 Eighth avenue.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling-house No. 44 King-street, occupied by Mr. Morrison and the Rev. J. B. Steele, was entered by burglars on Sabbath morning, and robbed of articles of silver and clothing to the amount of $50.

SUNDAY NEWSBOYS.—The Police reports of the different Wards of the City, sent in yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, show the arrest of one newsboy on Sunday for selling papers.

Mayor's Office.

DESCENT UPON HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION.—About 1 o'clock Monday morning a descent was made by Sergeant Smith and a platoon of policemen, from the Fifth Precinct, upon three houses of prostitution, Nos. 110 and 112 West Broadway, and No. 8 Varick-street. The occupant of No. 110 West Broadway is Valentine Aldredge, who has several sub-tenants, and Louisa Moore is the landlady occupant of No. 112. Her male companion escaped the Police. Peter Rath is the occupant of No. 8 Varick-street. He was arrested, but was dismissed on the promise of appearing to-day at 3 o'clock. He said he was not the proprietor, Teresa Myers, who is apprehended, being the person to whom, as Rath states, he gave up the occupancy or "sold out." The parties arrested are Valentine Aldredge, Caroline Wheeler, Eliza Romayne, Louisa Moore, Amelia Madden, Margaret Wood, Sophia Myers, Peter Rath, Teresa Myers, Caroline Link, Hannah O'Neil. They were taken before the Mayor, who transferred them to Judge WELSH, and with the exception of Romayne, who gave $500 bail for her appearance, and of Rath, who was allowed to depart on his own recognizance, the whole party was committed to the Tombs for examination.

CAPTURE AND RETURN OF THE THREE LOUISIANA MURDERERS.—On Monday morning Officer Davis, of the Mayor's force, delivered three prisoners, named John Shields, George Williamson and James F. Thom, *alias* John Thomas, into the custody of James Cooper, an officer who was sent on with a requisition for them from the Governor of Louisiana. The prisoners committed, in March last, a murder on board a vessel near the mouth of the Mississippi, their victim being a sailor, a messmate of theirs, on board the vessel. They have been held in custody during the last week or two by Marshal Rynders, under the order of the United States Commissioners, on a charge of misdemeanor, until the arrival of the proper documents. The prisoners were arrested in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution, as well as expel disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the two eminent tragedians, J. PROCTOR and R. JOHNSON, appear at this prosperous theatre, supported by an excellent company. "William Tell," "Fate; or, the Children of Love," and "Good for Nothing," are to be performed.

Brooklyn Items.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The Superintendents of the Poor have made the following report for the year ending July 30th, last:

	Males.		Females.				
	Ov. 16.	Un. 16.	Ov. 16.	Un. 16.	Col'd.	Total.	Cost.
August	45	19	59	57	17	257	$734 25
September	36	58	45	51	—	190	327 82½
October	85	117	115	132	5	454	825 21½
November	311	654	560	647	85	2247	2,983 51½
December	717	1910	1302	1839	334	6102	5,783 37½
January	820	1649	1413	1782	250	5914	4,607 89½
February	737	1142	1042	1191	67	4180	2,33[illegible] 02
March	205	318	304	328	32	1187	545 84
April	18	21	20	33	—	82	73 41
May	13	14	13	16	1	57	84 50
June	14	13	13	17	1	58	90 60
July	15	22	12	12	4	65	122 50
Temporarily relieved						20,793	$18,520 84½
Sent to Hospital and Almshouse						2,729	
Total						23 522	
Deduct 8 tons coal, undelivered, $45 20							$18,475 64½
Represented to be widows							2,284
Families supplied with physicians' medicine							878
Lunatics sent to Asylum							89
1,778¾ tons coal at $5 65 per ton							$10,049 93¾
20 loads of wood, at $2 50							50 00
Coffins and burials							1,175 50
Groceries							7,200 21

Total families temporarily relieved, 4,916, of which there were: Americans, (including 209 colored,) 807; Irish, 3,434; England, 281; Germany, 157; Scotland, 50; Canada, 28; West Indies, 5; East Indies, 2; Spain, 3; France, 16; Portugal, 6; Switzerland, 5; Norway, 1; Wales, 2; Isle of Man, 3; Prussia, 2; Holland, 2; Italy 1; unknown, 116. Total—4,916.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Sergeant MATHEWS and Officer BOYD of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested a noted thief and recovered the following property, for which an owner is wanted: 11 childs' flannel petticoats, some with marked borders; 4 small flannel shirts; 1 pair Misses lambs wool stockings; 1 table cloth; 6 knives and forks; 3 silver teaspoons, one marked "C. B."; 2 goblets, one plated and the other silver.

A MAN STABBED.—A party of Irishmen attacked several Germans on Fifth-avenue, near Carroll-street, Sunday afternoon, when a German named CHARLES OBEM stabbed a man named MICHAEL MCDONALD, injuring him severely, but not fatally. MCDONALD was taken to the City Hospital, and OBEM to the Station-house.

HOUSE ROBBED.—A young man named CHARLES NOLL, left in charge of a house at the corner of Navy-street and Fulton-avenue during the temporary absence of the family on Sunday last, robbed the place of property valued at $75 and departed for parts unknown.

A FALLEN OFFICIAL.—THOMAS MCDONALD, of the Eighteenth Ward, was arrested yesterday morning for intoxication, and subsequently a complaint was made against him for stealing four chickens from CHARLES SHERMAN, in Union-avenue. He was committed to answer.

RAPE.—An Irishman named THOMAS DUNN was committed by Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, to answer a charge of rape said to have been committed by him upon the person of ELIZA YAKER, a girl only 13 years old. The offence was committed on a boat in the Atlantic Basin.

ACCIDENT.—Two Irishmen were buried in the water works' trench, on Fulton avenue, near Adams-street, last evening. Both were immediately recovered, without serious injury.

Execution of James Kelly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the report of the above in the TIMES of this date be correct, the Sheriff of Kings County should be "dealt with" for a breach of the law.

The statute prescribes that the punishment "shall be inflicted within the walls of the prison of the county in which such conviction shall have taken place, or within a yard or inclosure adjoining said prison."

It is also made the duty of "the Sheriff to be present at such execution, and to invite the presence of the Judges, District-Attorney, Clerk and Surrogate of said county, together with two physicians and twelve reputable citizens, to be selected by by said Sheriff or Under-Sheriff—*but no other persons than those herein mentioned shall be permitted to be present at such execution, nor shall any person under age be allowed to witness the same.*"

Said report informs us that there were present in the yard, besides the specially invited, two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment,—together *ninety men*. This was in express violation of the law, and should be noticed by the Governor or some other authority.

We are further told that there were near four hundred *specials* appointed, and ninety-five policemen under Deputy Superintendent FOLK.

But the most serious part of the matter is, contravening the statute by allowing such a crowd to witness the execution. After much deliberation the statute was passed, that capital punishments should be private. Of what use is the law? In this case, it seems, but little was it regarded. And if such doings are noticed, the highest officers of the law will nullify them without waiting for their repeal by the Legislature. OBSERVER.

SATURDAY, July 31, 1858

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT.—There were 97 persons committed to the Jersey City Prison, for various offences, for the month ending July 31. Nativity—Ireland, 64; England, 15; Germany, 3; United States, 15.

DROWNED.—A boy named JAMES FALLEN, residing in Sussex street, was drowned in the Morris Canal Dock Saturday night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 2.

$2,000 Va. 6s	92¾	25 Harlem Railroad	11¾
2,000 do	92¾	800 Reading Railroad	50¾
23,000 Mo. State 6s	85⅞	100 do	b30 50⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s	86¾	300 do	b60 50¼
8,000 do	87	400 do	b60 50⅛
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	96¾	100 do	b10 50⅝
$3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	99	100 do	b60 51
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	86	300 do	b30 50¾
1,000 do	88½	50 do	c 50⅝
1,000 Ga. & Ch. 2d m. bs	90¼	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28⅝
2,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. D. L. G. bds	18	150 Mich. Cen. R. R.	62
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. bs	87½	50 do	b60 62
1,000 Mic. So. & S. R. bs	67¾	16 M. S. & N. I. pr. st.	45⅞
5 Metropolitan Bank	107½	5 Panama R. R.	112¾
100 Continental Bank	97½	50 do	113
10 Commonwealth Bk.	95	200 do	c 114
27 Union Bank	110	50 do	114
27 Bank of America	110	25 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s15 87¾
52 National Bank	107½	50 do	c 87¾
13 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	99½	50 do	87¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	79⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c 37¾
32 Pa. Mail S. Co.	87½	10 do	37⅞
115 do	85	50 do	37¾
50 Canton Co.	b60 20½	200 do	s60 37¾
1000 New-Jersey Zinc	6	100 do	b30 37¾
50 N. Y. C. R. R.	s3 p&c 84¾	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	78
50 do	s3 p&c 84⅞	50 do	77¾
50 do	opg 84⅞	7 do	77½
50 do	opg 85	50 LaC. & Mil R. R.	4½
450 do	p & c 85	20 N. Jersey R R	126¼
		50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	85¾	200 Erie Railroad	s30 18
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¾	120 do	18½
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	13 Hud. R. R. R.	28½
1,000 H. R. R. R 2d M.	66¾	50 do	28⅝
1,000 do	66¾	150 Reading R.R.	b3 51½
5,000 Ill. C. R bs	s60 88	100 do	b60 51½
14,000 La G. & L. G. bds	24½	100 do	s10 51
50 Park Bank	101½	100 do	s3 51
150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	77½	200 do	s30 51
100 do	s10 77¼	100 do	b3 51¼
10 Pac. M. St. Co.	85½	70 Panama R. R.	114
140 do	85	500 do	115
100 do	b60 85	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30 62
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99½	50 do	b60 61¾
100 do	b60 99½	80 do	62
50 do	99⅝	100 Cl. & Toledo R. R.	37¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	p&c 84⅞	100 do	s10 37½
50 Mi S. & N. Ia. p. f. stk	46		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 E. Tenn. & V. R. 6s	75	10 Met'n F. Ins. Co.	102
3,000 Del. & Rar. R. R. 6s	60	10 W's, F. & Co.'s Ex.	63
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	85¾	12 Am. Ex. Bank	105¾
4,000 Mil & Hor. R'd 8s	41	10 Hanover Bank	89¼
29 Irving Bank	101½	5 Bank of Commerce	100¾
20 Artisans' Bank	80	20 St. Nich. Bank	93
50 Mec. Bank'g Ass'n.	100	8 Metropolitan Bank	186¾
50 Ocean F. Ins. Co.	10	9 Park Bank	101½
12 People's F. Ins. Co.	105¾	18 N. World F. In Co.	96¼
10 Common F. In. Co.	95	20 Har. F. Ins. Co.	87
20 Har. F. Ins. Co.	86	13 G. W. M. In. Co.	115
23 Nat. F. Ins. Co.	167¾	60 Safeguard F. I. Co.	29½
14 Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	90	112 Brooklyn City R'd.	96

MONDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, July 31, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, July 24:

Increase in Loans	$909,974
Increase in Specie	196,864
Increase in Circulation	57,330
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,030,183

Including the Exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House, (which must come off the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits;) and including, also, the Sub-Treasury Statement at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 1, 1857.	July 31, 1858.	July 24, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	120,597,050	119,850,456	118,940,482
Specie	12,918,014	35,712,107	35,515,243
Circulation	8,665 422	7,408,365	7,351,035
Gross Deposits	94,445,966	106,456,030	10,470,896
Exchanged	25,763,878	15,320,157	105,365,206
Undrawn	68,682,088	91,135,873	90,105,690
In Sub-Treasury	12,161,617	5 144,730	5,335,940

The Specie line continues to advance. The present is the largest average yet reported, being **$35,712,107.** The increase on the present statement is not quite as decided as looked for, after the arrival of the California packet. The improvement movement at the Custom-House and the preparations for the 1st and 4th August payments, have added to the Loan column $909,974. But the most notable feature in the return is the continued and rapid advance in the Undrawn Deposits, which now exceed *ninety-one millions*. It is possible this line may be influenced somewhat by the preliminary arrangements making for the United States Loan, which is to be bid for this week, and awarded at Washington on Monday next. The market for Money opens to-day without alteration in the rates of Discount. The business in Customs Duties continues to improve for the Government, and it also points to more confident preparations for the Fall trade. The Exchange market stands 109¾ on London, 60-day bank bills, and 110⅛@110¼ for 3-day bills. The Cunarder goes direct this week, and the transactions in Exchange go over until Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. Thus far a light packet seems probable. There is a quick inquiry for Treasury Bills on the basis of par for the 4 ℔ cents. and ⅜@½ premium for 4½ ℔ cents. The 5 ℔ cent. Loan for next Monday is much discussed among the bankers, and opinions differ widely as to the probable result of the average premium. Whatever Foreign bids, or bids on joint risk with Foreign parties, may be in contemplation, the terms are, of course, kept very quiet. The only thing that seems just now pretty certain is, that the first ten millions will be all that the Secretary will need before the meeting of Congress. His Customs revenue at this port for August promises $4,500,000, against $3,176,000 in July.

We have an irregular Stock Market to begin the week with to-day. The demand is tame on the Western Shares, some of which, as Rock Island, close at a concession on Saturday's rates. The shutting of the transfers of New-York Central, preliminary to the August dividend, has made the dealings in that Stock also duller than usual. The sales for the opening were at 85 ℔ cent., and by certificate, 84¾@84¾ ℔ cent. There is but little done in Erie Shares, which close about 18@18⅛ ℔ cent. On the other hand, the activity in Reading continues, and the speculators for the rise bought freely on sellers' option, at the early Board, at 50¼ @⅜ ℔ cent. In the afternoon the cash stock advanced to 51¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The movement in this stock has taken a singular turn. We mentioned in June, that the Philadelphia management, dull as the coal trade then looked, felt sure that their contracts to Nov 30, the close of the current fiscal year, will give them at least 1,400 000 tons Coal, equal, in the net result, with their merchandise and passenger traffic, to the interest, renewal and sinking funds, and leaving about $180,000 to the income account of the stockholders. Since then the most prominent parties who were then selling the stock have turned *Bulls* on the increased promise of the Coal traffic in July, and, as we understand their calculations, upon a heavy gain on last year's tonnage through the Fall months which will be brought into comparison with the panic season of 1857. As a matter of speculative interest on the subject, we add the following figures upon which the party in question are said to base their estimate for 1,600,000 tons Coal to the 30th November.

READING COAL TONNAGE—THREE YEARS.

	Tons.
1856.—Tonnage to Aug. 2	1,235,811
17 weeks 2 days, to Nov 30	853,092
Total fiscal year	2,088,903
Average last 17 weeks. 50,186 tons.	
1857.—Tonnage to Aug. 1	1,123,514
17 weeks 3 days, to Nov. 30	583,525
Total fiscal year	1,707,039
Average last 17 weeks (panic), 34,325 tons.	
1858.—Tonnage to July 31	890,169
17 weeks 4 days, to Nov. 30, estimated	716,870
Total fiscal year	1,607,039

Estimated average last 17 weeks, 42.169 tons.

THE ESTIMATE FOR THE SEVENTEEN WEEKS.

1857. Week.	Tons	1858. Week.	Tons.
Aug. 8	42,605	Aug. 7	38 000
Aug. 15	43,204	Aug. 14	38 000
Aug. 22	36,652	Aug. 21	40,006
Aug. 29	40,703	Aug. 28	40,000
Sept. 5	40,090	Sept. 4	41,000
Sept. 12	37,204	Sept. 11	41,000
Sept. 19	34 221	Sept. 18	42,000
Sept. 26	25,327	Sept. 25	42,000
Oct. 3	24,0 9	Oct. 2	43,000
Oct. 10	25,321	Oct. 9	43,000
Oct. 17	23,098	Oct. 16	43,000
Oct. 24	24,803	Oct. 23	42,000
Oct 31	27,576	Oct. 30	40 000
Nov. 7	34,483	Nov. 6	40,000
Nov. 14	33,187	Nov. 13	40,000
Nov. 21	38,152	Nov. 20	38,000
Nov. 28	31,210	Nov. 27	39,000
Nov. 30....(3 days)	24,680	Nov. 30....(4 days)	27,870
Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	583,525	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	716,870

The next most important movement to day was in Panama shares, which continue to advance, and sold freely this afternoon at 115 ℔ cent., with Street bids ¼@¼ ℔ cent. higher after the adjournment. We hear of no further confirmation by the *Vanderbilt* of the Australian line from England *vid* this road, though the strong pressure of public opinion both in London and Melbourne in regard to the insufficiency of the Eastern route induces the expectation here that the new arrangement will not be long delayed. The Melbourne *Commercial Circular*, received today, remarks:

"We regret to have again to complain of the repeated and annoying delays in the arrivals of the mail steamers. The *Australasian*, due on the 6th inst., (which ship, from her favorable reputation, we had expected to see in before her due date,) arrived only yesterday, causing serious inconvenience to our merchants, who are getting most impatient under the very trying and dilatory arrangement. We now almost despair of any regularity in the postal system *via* Suez, and begin to look forward hopefully to tee Panama route, relieving us of those delays and obstructions to our commerce."

An impression also gains ground that the facilities for emigration and interchange of travel between the Atlantic States and California must soon be increased and cheapened *vid* Panama. Whether Mr. CUNARD will embrace this object in his contemplated arrangements for the Pacific trade, or whether the Pacific Mail and United States Companies mean to increase their steam service so as to give an efficient and cheaper weekly, instead of the present semi-monthly line, is not known. The Pacific Mail shares have declined to 85 ℔ cent., though as much, we apprehend, for the want of a decent measure of information to the outside stockholders from the office, as on account of any immediate prospect of active competition. The *Evening Post* remarks:

"The feature of the market was the decline of 4¼ ℔ cent. in Pacific Mail. This is attributed to the dissatisfaction which exists among the stockholders, growing out of the unsatisfactory manner in which they are treated relative to the division of the large surplus on hand. There was no meeting called in May, and it is but natural that the shareholders should want a conference on the subject, even if no disbursement is made. The available means of the Company is now about $1,600,000, and in view of the probability of opposition on the Pacific side in the Fraser River travel, the stockholders consider it too large a sum to be left where it may be consumed in competition. Respecting the intentions of the stockholders, we learn that a meeting will be called forthwith, unless the Company themselves show some disposition to fix a day of meeting."

The Committee of the Board of Brokers on the extraordinary default of August interest on the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, after being publicly advertised, will probably report to-morrow. As far as the investigation has gone, some of the officers and directors themselves would appear to have been victimized by the swindle.

The Bank of the Republic, for the last six months, has made and now declares its usual half-yearly August dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable 9th inst.

In the general markets, to-day, Cotton is steadier on the English news; sales